

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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"LOOPING THE LOOP" IN MID-AIR ON A MONOPLANE: M. PÉGOUD PERFORMING HIS LATEST SENSATIONAL FEAT OF UPSIDE-DOWN FLYING ON A BLÉRIOT, AT BUC, NEAR VERSAILLES.

At the moment of writing, it is arranged that M. Pégoud, whose daring upside-down flights on a Blériot monoplane were illustrated recently in this paper, shall give a demonstration at Brooklands on September 25, 26, and 27; flying upside down, making his machine turn a somersault in the air, and turning over sideways. A few days ago the airman added to his former feats by what has been called "looping the loop" on his aeroplane. In reality, as is remarked in a very illuminating article in the "Pall Mall Gazette": "M. Pégoud turned over abruptly backwards from the upside-down position. The machine turned

over in its own length, and, therefore, did not exactly describe a 'loop.' One instant the spectators saw the pilot's head pointing downwards, the wheels upward, and the propeller to the left. The next instant the pilot was on top, the wheels below, and the propeller to the right." As we have before shown by photographs, M. Pégoud is held in his seat by an arrangement of belt and braces. Before he tried the feat in the air, his aeroplane was slung upside down on trestles, he was strapped in head downwards, and so practised working the controls. For reasonable safety, M. Pégoud has to fly at a height of not less than 1200 feet.



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## THE TWO PILTDOWN SKULL RESTORATIONS:

A REPLY BY MR. J. REID MOIR.

MR. W. P. PYCRAFT in his article on the famous Piltown Skull in *The Illustrated London News* of Sept. 20 has done his best for Dr. Smith-Woodward, and as his remarks might lead some of your readers to imagine that this latter gentleman has carried off all the laurels in this matter, it seems to me to be necessary to emphasise one or two points in connection with it which, in my opinion, show conclusively that such is not the case.

When Professor Keith discussed the Smith-Woodward restoration before the Medical Congress in London recently, he stated that a person formed like *Eoanthropus Dawsonii* would not have been able either to eat or breathe.

Has Dr. Smith-Woodward brought forward any evidence that this statement was incorrect, and can he do so?

In the *Times* of Sept. 17, which contains a report of Dr. Smith-Woodward's evening discourse at Birmingham, it is stated that the lecturer said he "had only opened the top part of the skull behind to an extent of three-quarters of an inch." This means that the original reconstruction was this amount out: is this or is this not a small amount in such matters, and is it not solely owing to Professor Keith that the mistake was discovered?

To many people an error of three-quarters of an inch in reconstructing a human skull looms as large as one of twelve feet in an architect's plans.

Mr. Pycraft states that the newly discovered canine tooth "matches in size and shape the tooth in the same side of the restored jaw." If this is so, why is it that in the two drawings of the original and "final" restorations of the jaw as shown in *The Illustrated London News* there is a distinct and obvious difference in the shape of these two teeth? Also, if they are both the same size, why are the missing teeth in outline in the final reconstruction set further apart than in the original drawing?

In the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, March 1913, Vol. LXIX., which contains an illustrated account of the Piltown discovery by Mr. Charles Dawson and Dr. Smith-Woodward, outlines are given (Fig. 4) of the left-side views of the mandibles of (A) a young chimpanzee, (B) the Piltown person, and (C) modern man.

In the drawing B the canine tooth is shown as being much larger than in the chimpanzee's jaw; yet I understand on the very best authority that the tooth which has lately been found is not so large as the canines of the simians. Does Dr. Smith-Woodward still consider that the molar teeth of *Eoanthropus Dawsonii* could have been worn down flat if the canines had been exact in "size and shape" to those in his original reconstruction?

There is no doubt but that Professor Keith was in error in his reconstruction of the lower jaw in regard to the canine teeth, but has his reconstruction of the skull been seriously challenged? If it has been I have been singularly unfortunate in seeing no account of such a criticism. Mr. Pycraft attempts, in an indefinite manner, to accuse Professor Keith of twisting his facts to suit his theory; and while I am confident no man who knows Professor Keith will do other than scout such a suggestion, I am more than surprised to find such an accusation emanating from those who have endeavoured to prove from this Piltown discovery that the antiquity of man does not go back beyond the Pleistocene period.

For it was plainly obvious (as I have already pointed out in the *Times*) that the discoverers of these remains, backed by Professor Boyd-Dawkins, were determined to use *Eoanthropus Dawsonii* to the uttermost for this purpose.

Their argument was as follows: This ape-like creature has been found in a gravel of Pleistocene age and associated with Chellean palaeolithic implements, and as it is impossible to conceive of a more primitive being, and such a person made Chellean implements, then all the flaked flints found in earlier deposits than the Piltown gravel must be purely natural, for the simple reason that there were no intelligent beings living in these very early periods to flake flints.

What, however, are the actual facts of the case? The "Chellean" implements—which, as a matter of fact, are not Chellean at all, but belong to a much earlier phase of culture—were not found in actual association with the human bones in the lowermost stratum of the gravel. The only worked flints found in this lowermost stratum were very rudimentary "Eolithic" flints, which may very well belong to the early Pliocene period, and are, in any case, infinitely more ancient than the other specimens found in the higher portion of the gravel bed. But these Eolithic flints are disregarded, the remains of Pliocene mammals found in the gravel are also brushed aside, and on the flimsiest geological evidence, the Piltown deposit is solemnly said to be of Pleistocene age.

And yet these are the men who accuse Professor Keith of twisting his facts to suit his theory!

To those of us who are familiar with the fact that elaborately flaked flints of human manufacture are found beneath the Pliocene Red Crag of Suffolk, and that other equally definite and convincing forms occur in various pre-Pleistocene deposits both here and in other parts of the world, the assertion that man's antiquity extends only back to the Pleistocene period is known to be preposterous and absurd.

Whatever the age of the Piltown gravel may be, the occurrence in it of a person with a well-developed skull does not surprise or startle us, nor would it others if they were to adopt Mr. Pycraft's phrase "capable of understanding the nature of evidence" which is fully understood by enlightened and unbiased prehistorians who are familiar with the real facts of the case.—J. REID MOIR.

## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"I LOVE YOU." AT THE AMBASSADORS.

GOOD adaptations of foreign comedies are very rare, and it is probable that Signor Roberto Bracco's "I Love You," in which Mme. Lydia Yavorska opened her season at the Ambassadors' Theatre on Saturday night, has lost a good deal of its quality in its restatement in English and in terms of English life. Its heroine, Sandra, is a grass widow, Italian by birth, who is taking her pleasure in Europe while her American husband is at home looking after the dollars. She flirts in succession with a motley quintet of followers, till presently the husband arrives on the scene, and by his manliness, trust, and general level-headedness, convinces her that he is really the one she can adore. In Italian the play may have a certain romance and gaiety, and the five foolish lovers may be genuine types; but in English the play is dull and tedious, and the quintet almost inconceivable. Mme. Yavorska played Sandra with all the *emprise* at her command, but a lighter touch and more speed of tongue were needed for the part. Of the others, the most effective impersonation was the husband of Mr. W. B. Davis, who made us feel that the man had heart as well as head. The curtain was raised with "Mlle. Fifi," a dramatic version of Guy de Maupassant's well-known story, which did not come well through the process. Mme. Yavorska, however, played with much intensity and impressiveness as the unfortunate Rachel.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

## JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. TREVELYAN has given us in his "Life of John Bright" (Constable) another of those studies in which he combines the gifts of the serious historian and the popular writer. We see the great democratic leader in his habit as he lived, and move in the times that consolidated the freedom of the British people. True to Bright's own pronouncement that his life "is to be found in his speeches," Mr. Trevelyan makes constant citations from these, so that the narrative is practically sustained upon the orator's own utterances. The method is entirely satisfactory, and the result a living picture of the man. Implicitly the work is a commentary on the decay of Parliamentary oratory. The present generation hardly understands the thrill of Bright's most memorable utterances, and one is tempted to wonder whether they would produce the same effect to-day. But it is impossible to read the speeches and escape regret that the art which produced them is, if not lost, at any rate disesteemed. Art it was: a perfect sense of rhythm, of fitness, deliberate selection, the rejection of the superfluous, and patient care in the upbuilding. Very early Bright discarded fully written speeches and spoke only from notes, of which a specimen, reproduced in the book, proves how closely wrought and admirably ordered was the discourse. Mr. Trevelyan gives an interesting note on Bright's language, and modifies the current view that he was wholly devoted to Saxon. No good word that would serve his purpose was rejected because of its origin. "His invariable quality is the choice of the right word or the run of words." It is curious, in the light of current controversy, to watch Bright's gradual acceptance by the party of privilege. "I am," he wrote, "the great terror of the squires; they seem to be seized with a sort of bucolic mania in dealing with me." "Bucolic mania" is excellent. But society's fear of "the demagogue" was only a passing phase. Mr. Trevelyan notes that to be "middle-class" is not necessarily to be second-rate, a dictum vindicated by John Bright, if by any man. It is a remarkable tribute to the "cotton-spinner," that his biography is of necessity a short history of our own times. In John Bright's Life are summed up all the greatest political movements of the nineteenth century, and Mr. Trevelyan, while never neglecting his portraiture of the man, has made his book no less a history of the period.

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## THANKS TO THE ARMY EXERCISE: THEIR MAJESTIES IN NORTHAMPTON.

PHOTOGRAPH BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



THE FIRST ROYALTY TO VISIT THE BOROUGH SINCE 1844: THE KING AND QUEEN AT NORTHAMPTON--HIS MAJESTY  
READING HIS REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.

The King and Queen visited Northampton, that great seat of the boot and shoe making industry, on September 23, and so gave the Borough the first chance it has had of welcoming royalty since 1844, when Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort passed through it on a visit to Lord Exeter's seat at Burleigh. For the occasion Northampton remembered its history once more; recalled that of old it was a fortified town and royal residence; that its meadows were the scene of an important battle during the

Wars of the Roses, when Henry VI. was made prisoner; that it has a fine cross set up by Edward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor; and so on. In beginning his reply to the Address of the Corporation, the King said: "The Queen and I thank you most heartily for the loyal and affectionate welcome which you have extended to us on behalf of the Ancient Borough of Northampton. It gives us great pleasure that by attending the military manoeuvres an opportunity has been given to us of coming amongst you."





BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE discussion about religion on the stage has already sown wind and reaped whirlwind, as it generally does. The fatal modern habit of talking about accidental objects, instead of essential ideas, has run riot here as everywhere. If we were suddenly asked, "Shall an Ethiopian slave be in a dressing-room?" most of us would have the intelligence to ask first, "Whose slave in whose dressing-room?" But when people say, "Should Religion be in a Theatre?" nobody seems to have the intelligence to ask, "Whose Religion in whose Theatre?" If the religion of the Quakers (which consists of quietude and listening for an inner voice) were presented at the Moulin Rouge, I should think it unfair to the Quakers. If, on the other hand, the religion of the Thugs (which consists of strangling people) were practically presented at the Comedy Theatre, I should think it unfair to the Comedy Theatre. There cannot, in the flat face of history, be any Christian objection to Bible stories being presented as plays. According to many learned and devout scholars, they actually were plays. The suggestion certainly makes clearer some of the finest yet most mysterious Books—notably, the Book of Job and the Song of Solomon. Unquestionably, a great number of them have that dual principle of the speech and the reply which is the bifurcation at the very beginning of all drama, which seems to have launched the Greek plays before anyone knew that they existed, and which still endures in the chief services of the Christian Church. But whether or no these Scriptures originally were plays, there is no kind of doubt that they were turned into plays, age after age, year after year, day after day, by the great majority of those who have professed and called themselves Christians for close on two thousand years. To say that Scripture must not be put on the stage is far more unorthodox and far more unhistorical than it would be to say that it must not be read with spectacles or must not be put on a bookshelf. These things would be very difficult to prove, since they fade into the density of the true Dark Ages. But I would give a rough guess that Genesis was on a wooden stage before it was on a wooden shelf, and that the Deluge was a common spectacle before there were any spectacles to see it through.

Through the first and much longer period of Christian history no Christians minded Bible stories being acted on the stage—no Christians even minded their being burlesqued on the stage. What they did care about was this—which appears to me quite reasonable—they said that, if the Christian religion was acted, it ought to be acted by Christians. And they said that if the Christian religion were burlesqued, it should be burlesqued by Christians. If a Saracen or a Jew had written a play about Christianity, they might or might not have permitted it; but in either case they would have naturally expected it to be an attack. And it would have been an attack.

We live in less clear-headed times. People are so muddled with the mud of materialism that they can only point to a lot of boards stuck together in one shape and called a stage, and stuck together in another shape and called a book, and repeat helplessly "This is the Theatre; this is the Bible," apparently without a moment's thought about either the real meaning of the Bible or the real motive of the Theatre. Nobody could possibly judge without knowing what ideas particular people got out of the sacred Books or put on the profane boards. Without such knowledge, the Bible may mean anything from St. Francis of Assisi to the Mormons. Without such knowledge, the Theatre may mean anything from Ober-Ammergau to the gladiatorial games.

The case of Mr. Bernard Shaw is the only one with anything like acute intellectual interest. I mean nothing inconsistent with my gratitude as an old playgoer to the ordinary actors and managers if I say that a pageant about Potiphar's wife is one thing, and the view taken by a great man of the first growth of a great religion is very much another. It does matter very much, for good or evil, what is the view of a satirist of European reputation about the roots of European religion. I think it the strongest

intellectual hilarity he had at the beginning he has still. The intellectual prejudices he has in his later years, he had in his very earliest years. On those points about which he may die a persecutor, he was certainly born a persecutor. On those points about which he came into our world laughing, he will almost certainly go out of it laughing.

The journalists (that pious and prayerful class of men) seem very much annoyed with Mr. Shaw for being flippant about the Early Christians. I think it is precisely when he is flippant that he is right; I might almost say he is never right unless he is flippant. The jesting of the Christians about the lion's dinner is as true as death and the details of history. Such jests are recorded of innumerable martyrs in all ages. They begin with the somewhat broad and farcical jest of one Early Christian martyr who spat suddenly in the magistrate's face. They range on to the more delicate jest of the great Renaissance martyr, Sir Thomas More, when he carefully removed his beard from the swing of the axe; because a beard cannot be a traitor.

No; it is not the irreverence of the unbeliever that we cannot tolerate. The thing we cannot tolerate is his reverence. When he comes into the temple he has an irritating habit of always bowing at the wrong moment to the wrong thing. Thus Mr. Shaw seems to think that an Early Christian would have felt a profound horror about drawing a sword and hitting a man. I doubt it; now I come to think of it, I deny it. St. Peter certainly did draw a sword in the Garden of Gethsemane, and was rebuked for it. But I seriously think it was because that august irony would not weaken with a hopeless scuffle the greatest scene in the whole history of man. But there was another apostle present, who achieved his ends in the most peaceful and humane manner; by a kiss and not a scar. If the spirit of early Christianity had really been what Mr. Shaw suggests, Judas and not Peter would have been the rock on which religion was built. It is only in these serious passages that I ever think Mr. Shaw is fallacious. In the farcical passages, I really think he is infallible. I doubt if anyone in letters ever had so faultless an instinct for direct fun; not Swift or Sterne, hardly even Rabelais or Dickens. There are those among the critics who have affected a rather weary air and said that such farcical jokes are old and obvious. I find that kind of tiredness very tiring. That a joke is old is generally a coincidence. That a joke is obvious is a merit. You might as well talk of a great orator whose voice nobody could hear, or a great cathedral whose towers nobody could see, as of a high-class jest that nobody can understand. We are, in mere fact, affected by a great voice or a high tower; and it is the whole point of such impressions that they are too instant to be analysed.

All critics who pretend to be superior to a plain joke merely show themselves inferior to it. If Androcles and his coaxing of the lion makes us laugh, as it certainly makes me laugh, it has commanded the soul and body of man. It is no good to take a great joke, say, Mrs. Todgers and the wooden leg, and resolve it into its elements. It is no good to say that wood is a very common substance, that legs are an established impropriety, that a drunken man is a very old joke, that a widow woman keeping a boarding-house is another very old joke. It is the unanswerable answer that we did have all these materials beforehand; but could not make the joke. Nor could any of these critics have made any of the jokes in "Androcles and the Lion," even if they read the *Acta Sanctorum* or looked at lions at the "Zoo."



DAMAGED IN THE FIGHTING WHICH CRUSHED THE SOUTHERN REBELLION: BARRACKS IN NANKING, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF SHELL-FIRE.

example of the muddle-headed materialism I have mentioned that a thing like "Androcles and the Lion" and a thing like "Joseph and His Brethren" were ever mentioned in the same sentence. For Mr. Bernard Shaw's play is, in its own way,



HEAVILY ENGAGED DURING THE SIEGE OF NANKING: PART OF A BATTERY OF SIX FIELD-GUNS, WITH SHELTERS MADE OF RAILWAY-SLEEPERS, WHICH BOMBARDED THE CITY FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE YANGTSE.

Nanking, the ancient capital of China and the last hope of the Southern rebellion, was captured on September 2, after a long siege, by the Northerners, or Government troops, under General Chang-Hsun. Some of the suburbs were much damaged by weeks of counter-bombardment, and much damage was done by artillery-fire in the riverside settlement. The battery shown in our photograph did most of the bombarding from the north bank of the river Yangtze. The men are not visible, being inside the shelters, which were made of railway-sleepers from the adjoining line. The guns were well concealed. It was during the subsequent looting of Nanking by the Northerners that three Japanese were shot, an incident which caused tension between China and Japan.

quite as good as anything he has done. It would be hard to find any man of genius, I think, whose particular talent has suffered less from time. The



# THE ARMY EXERCISE: WHITELAND VERSUS THE BROWNLAND ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., AND C.N.



1. SHOWING SETS OF FOUR WOODEN HEADS, EACH REPRESENTING TWENTY MEN: INFANTRY GUARDING CROSS-ROADS NEAR TOWCESTER.
3. PROTECTING THE RAILWAY LINE AT TOWCESTER STATION: CITY OF LONDON ROUGHRIDERS WITH A QUICK-FIRER.
5. PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT IN A NEW ARMY BIPLANE: LIEUTENANTS ALLEN AND BIRCH AND THEIR MACHINE.

2. HOLDING A ROAD BETWEEN WINSLOW AND BUCKINGHAM: CYCLIST SCOUTS OF THE HUSSARS ON DUTY.
4. GUARDING A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT TOWCESTER STATION: CITY OF LONDON ROUGH-RIDERS ON DUTY.
6. COMPARING NOTES AFTER FLIGHTS OVER THE WHITE ARMY: OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

As we note elsewhere, also quoting the "Times": "The object of the Army Exercise . . . is different from that of Army Manoeuvres of the normal type. . . . In the normal manoeuvres two bodies of troops and two commanders are matched against each other. There is a conflict of wills as well as of talent and endurance. In the Army Exercise of this year there is, on the whole, little conflict of wills, for

the marked enemy under Major-General Monro has to do what he is told by the General Officer who is at once the Director of the Exercise and the Commander of the opposing force. Only to the mounted troops of the marked enemy is some initiative left. . . . The Exercise, in short, is . . . the practice of . . . the functions of commanders and staffs of an expeditionary force of four infantry divisions and one division of cavalry."

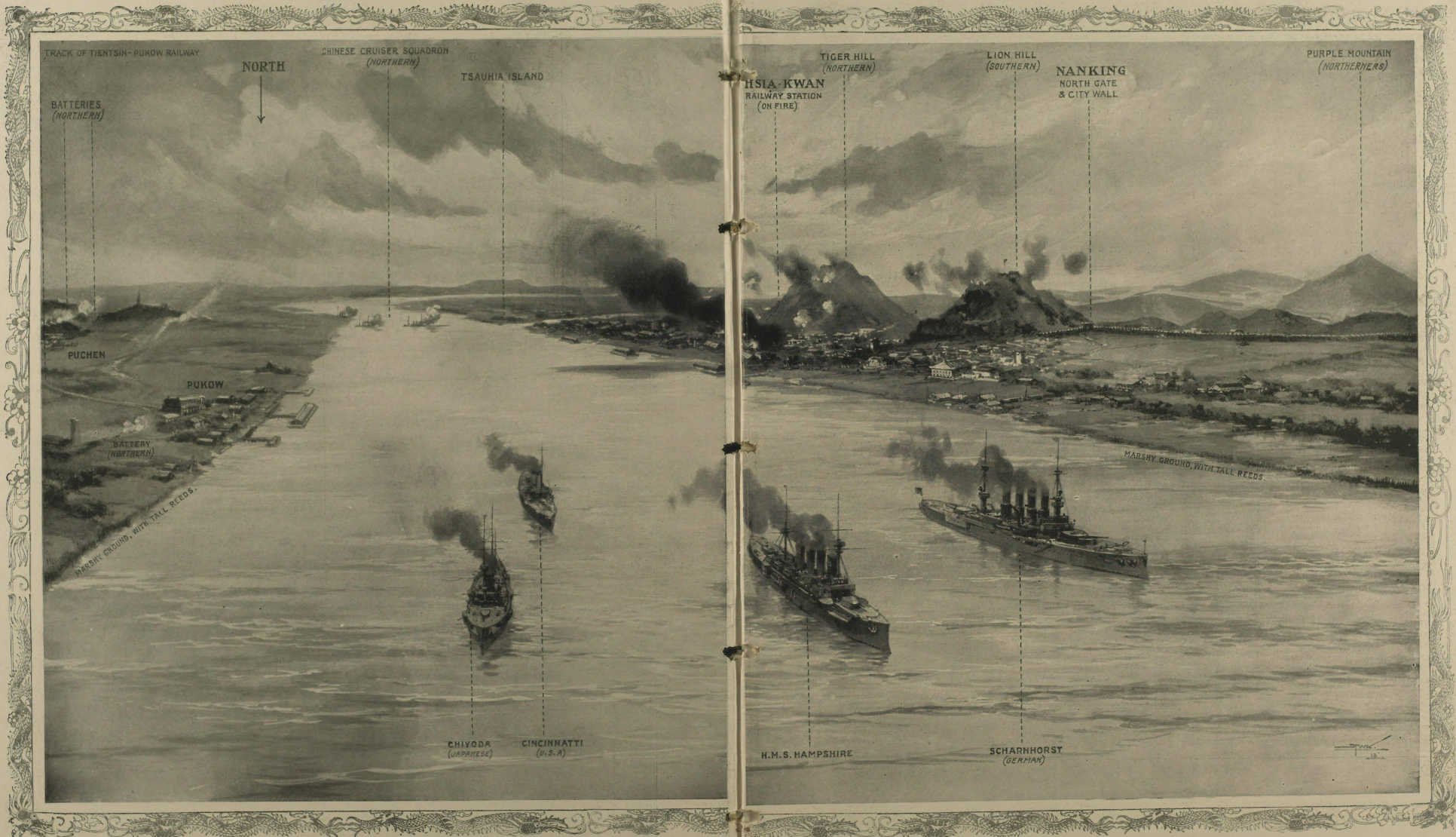


## JUST BEFORE INCIDENTS IN THE CITY CAUSED TENSION

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A

## BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: THE SIEGE OF NANKING.

SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ON THE SPOT.



LOOKING DOWN THE YANGTSE, AND SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF BOTH COMBATANTS:  
AND A CHINESE CRUISER

THE BOMBARDMENT OF HSIA-KWAN (THE PORT OF NANKING) BY NORTHERNERS  
SQUADRON, ON AUGUST 26.

On August 26 of the siege of Nanking was being pursued with desperate courage on the part both of assailants and of besieged. A telegram dated from Shanghai on September 2 announced that the whole of Nanking was then in the hands of the Government troops, and it was said: "Yuan Shi Kai's troops are now the undisputed masters of Nanking, and, with the fall of the ancient capital, the rebellion in the Yangtze Provinces at any rate may be regarded as crushed." Later, our readers will recall, the murder of three Japanese subjects during looting in Nanking caused very strained relations between Japan and China. Eventually China acceded to the Japanese demands in connection not only with the incidents at Nanking, but also with others elsewhere. This after a Japanese squadron of three cruisers and a gun-boat had arrived at the city and had landed guards for the protection of Japanese business houses. At the beginning of this week a statement—promptly denied in several quarters—was made that Great Britain, Germany, and France had informed Japan that if she occupied Nanking they would be obliged to land troops in China. The correspondent who sent us the sketch from which this drawing was

made writes: "Bombardment of Hsia-Kwan (the Port of Nanking) by Northerners and cruiser squadron on August 26. Panoramic sketch looking down the Yangtze, showing positions of both combatants. The Northerners are in possession of the north bank of the river, Tiger Hill, and Purple Mountain. The batteries on the north bank and on Tiger Hill, assisted by the cruisers, continually bombard Hsia-Kwan, Lion Hill, and the North Gate; while Chang Hsun with his Division (now firmly established all along Purple Mountain) endeavours to force the Taiping Gate, where every attempt has been bloodily repulsed so far. One cannot see into the city from the ships, as it is screened by low-lying hills. The walls are twenty-three miles round, magnificently built, and the Taiping Gate faces the Purple Mountain. So these walls must be breached—a big undertaking—and then stormed before the city falls. This bombarding is, therefore, waste of time and ammunition, because, though the northern batteries shoot very well, they have no guns big enough to breach the walls, so content themselves with the wanton destruction of Hsia-Kwan."



## PORTRAITS &amp; PERSONAL NOTES.

ON Sept. 11 the death of Lord de Freyne was announced, and obituaries duly appeared, but the news was denied almost immediately. His death actually occurred on Sept. 22. When the late Peer succeeded to the title in 1868, three elder brothers were passed over because their mother's marriage had been performed by a Roman Catholic priest, and was not legal according to the then existing law. Before his birth his parents were remarried by a Protestant clergyman. The late Lord de Freyne, who was a strong Unionist, came into conflict with the United Irish League during the land agitation ten years ago. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Arthur French, who married, in 1902, Miss Amabel Angus. The new Peer was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers. In 1905 he disappeared in New York, and was eventually found to have enlisted as a private in the United States Army.

*Photo, Lafayette.*  
**LADY DE FREYNE,**  
Wife of the new Peer—formerly the Hon. Mrs. A. R. French.

was extremely popular. One of his daughters, Miss Lena de Rutzen, is engaged to Sir Frank Newnes.

Dr. Forbes Ross, the well-known surgeon, who died on Sept. 19, was formerly a civil surgeon to the Guards' Hospital in London and surgeon to the Kensington General Hospital. He had held various other hospital appointments, and invented several surgical instruments.

Prince Henry, the King's third son, began his first term at Eton on Sept. 24. He travelled up from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace the previous night. At Eton he

*Photo, Illingworth.*  
**LADY ADELAIDE SPENCER,**  
Their Majesties' Hostess at Althorp Park.

and Queen arranged to stay at Althorp Park until Sept. 26, and to return on that day to Balmoral. It fell to Earl Spencer, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, to take a leading part in the official reception of their Majesties at Northampton, a town which had not had an opportunity to welcome a reigning Sovereign since Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort passed through it in 1844. Earl Spencer—who, as Viscount Althorp, represented Northamptonshire in the Commons as a Liberal—succeeded as sixth Earl three years ago. For some years he was Lord Chamberlain to the Household. His wife, who died in 1906, was a daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke. During the royal visit Lady Adelaide Spencer, the eldest of Earl Spencer's three daughters, acted as hostess. Althorp Park has many historic associations. A masque by Ben Jonson was performed there before Queen Anne of Denmark during her journey from Scotland. Charles I. went there to visit the widow of the first Lord Sunderland; and there the second Lord Sunderland entertained William III.

Our portrait of the late Sir Frederick Eaton, who died on Sept. 11, did not reach us in time to be inserted in our last issue. Sir Frederick, who was knighted in 1911, became Secretary of the Royal Academy in 1873. He collaborated with Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., in a volume entitled "The Royal Academy and Its Members, 1768-1830."

One of the veterans of Socialism, the late Mr. Harry Quelch was associated with William Morris and others in the Social Democratic Federation. About 1891 he became managing-editor of *Justice*. In 1907 he was expelled from Germany for alluding (at the Socialist Conference at Stuttgart) to the Peace Conference at the Hague as "a thieves' supper."



*Photo, Lafayette.*  
**LORD DE FREYNE,**  
Formerly the Hon. A. R. French, who has succeeded his father.



*Photo, illus. Bureau.*  
**THE LATE LORD DE FREYNE,**  
Who died twelve days after an incorrect report of his death.

Transport Officer at Suakin. He subsequently held various high positions in the Navy, and in 1892 became an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria.

Sir Albert de Rutzen, who resigned his post as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate last May, had been on the Bench for over forty years, first at Merthyr Tydfil, and then successively at Marylebone, Westminster, Marlborough Street, and Bow Street. He



*Photo, Lafayette.*  
**H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY,**  
The King's third son, who has begun his first term at Eton.

boards in the house of Mr. S. G. Lubbock, and will be a "dry-bob"—that is, in summer will go in for cricket and not rowing. Prince Henry was born on March 31, 1900. His younger brother, Prince George, who was born in 1902, is still at a private school at Broadstairs.

Earl Spencer received his royal guests at Althorp on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 23.



*Photo, Illingworth.*  
**EARL SPENCER,**  
Their Majesties' Host at Althorp Park.



**THE LATE SIR FREDERICK A. EATON,**  
Secretary of the Royal Academy.



*Photo, Edis.*  
**THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,**  
President of the Church Congress at Southampton.



*Photo, Maull and Fox.*  
**THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FELLOWES,**  
A Naval Officer with a distinguished Record.



*Photo, Russell.*  
**THE LATE SIR ALBERT DE RUTZEN,**  
Formerly Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.



*Photo, Russell.*  
**THE LATE DR. F. W. FORBES ROSS,**  
The Eminent Surgeon.



*Photo, Topical.*  
**THE LATE MR. HARRY QUELCH,**  
A prominent Socialist—formerly Managing Editor of "Justice."



# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Farrington Photo. Co.

A DISASTER WHICH KILLED FIVE MEN AND INJURED MANY OTHERS: THE 180-FOOT STEEL CHIMNEY AT WORKINGTON AFTER ITS FALL.

Five men were killed and a large number injured on September 16, by the fall of a steel chimney-stack, 180 feet high, at the Moss Bay Iron and Steel Works at Workington, the premises of the Workington Iron and Steel Company. The disaster occurred very suddenly at 6.50 a.m., the chimney



Farrington Photo. Co.

WRECKAGE CAUSED BY THE FALL OF A STEEL CHIMNEY AT THE WORKINGTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY'S WORKS: ANOTHER VIEW.

falling length-wise across the fish-plate mill, where the day shift of about fifty men had just started work. Had the chimney fallen in another direction the loss of life would probably have been much greater, as there were some four or five hundred men in all at the works.



Photo. Record Press.

TO BE OPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE GREAT LEIPSIG MONUMENT: A NEW RUSSIAN CHURCH AT LEIPSIG.

The English church at Stockholm, which was originally built in 1863, has this year been removed and rebuilt on a new site given by the Swedish authorities near the Djurgården, or Royal Park, and the British Legation. It was re-consecrated on September 20 by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and a distinguished company, including the Archbishop of Upsala, with whom the Bishop of London afterwards went to stay.—The Russian congregation in Leipzig are just completing their new church, which is to be opened on October 18, at the same time

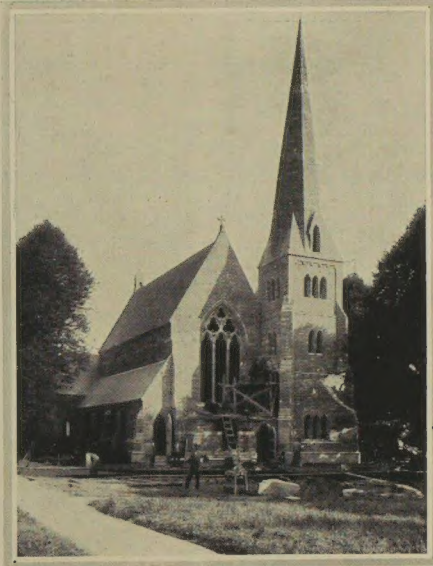


Photo. Lamm

REBUILT ON A NEW SITE AND RE-CONSECRATED BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON: THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT STOCKHOLM.

as the great Leipzig Monument. The church, which has a gilded cupola, has taken five years to build. The ceremony will be attended by the King of Saxony and probably by the German Emperor.—The monument to the late Mr. Ashe, recently opened at Tuticorin, bears the following inscription: "This Memorial was erected by public subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. R. W. D. E. Ashe, I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely, who was brutally assassinated at Maniacchi Railway Station on June 17, 1911." Tuticorin is thirty-five miles from Tinnevely, in the Madras Presidency.



Photo. Aranyhazagom.

A MEMORIAL TO A BRITISH OFFICIAL MURDERED IN INDIA: THE RECENTLY OPENED MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. ASHE.



Photo. Topical.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE GREAT PEARL NECKLACE CASE: THE CROWD OUTSIDE BOW STREET POLICE COURT WAITING TO SEE THE MAN WHO PICKED UP THE PEARLS.

The amount of public interest that has been taken in the great Pearl Necklace case is indicated by our photograph of the crowd outside Bow Street Police Court waiting to see the man—Mr. A. G. Horne—who on September 16 picked up a packet containing most of the pearls in St. Paul's Road, Highbury. Further statements as to the case on September 22 increased the public curiosity as to the



Photo. illus. Durand.

"RIDING THE MARCHES" AT ANNAN: THE OFFICIALS OF THE TOWN PERFORMING THE ANCIENT CEREMONY OF GOING IN PROCESSION ROUND THE BOUNDARIES.

recovery of the pearls.—Picturesque scenes took place at Annan on September 20, when the authorities of the town performed the ancient ceremony of "riding the marches," that is, going in procession round the municipal boundaries. Annan is a Scottish seaport and Parliamentary burgh, fifteen miles from Dumfries.



# THE MILITANCY OF ULSTER'S ANTI-HOME RULERS: SIR EDWARD CARSON; THE GENERAL; AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, POOLE, NEWSPAPER ILLUS., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., AND C.N.



READY FOR ANY CASUALTIES THAT MAY OCCUR: THE BALLYCLARE LADIES' AMBULANCE CORPS (WITH STRETCHER ATTACHED TO THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.



"GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE VOLUNTEERS": SIR GEORGE RICHARDSON, K.C.B.



IN REGALIA AND MARCHING TO PIPE AND DRUM: OF THEIR WAY TO THE



SIR EDWARD CARSON'S BODYGUARD OF VOLUNTEERS NEWRY - KILKEEL MEETING.



AT AN INSPECTION OF ULSTER'S ANTI-HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS: SIR EDWARD CARSON.



IN THE OLD TOWN HALL, BELFAST: MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S AMBULANCE CORPS ATTACHED TO THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS TAKING A LESSON IN AMBULANCE WORK.



DOMINATING FIGURE OF THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN: SIR EDWARD CARSON, P.C., K.C.



THE CROWD AT BANBRIDGE: ANTI-HOME RULERS OF ULSTER LISTENING TO A FIGHTING SPEECH BY MR. F. E. SMITH.



MARCHING PAST THE SALUTING-BASE: ULSTER VOLUNTEERS INSPECTED BY SIR EDWARD CARSON, LEADER OF THE IRISH UNIONISTS, AT NEWRY.



"WE WILL NOT HAVE HOME RULE FOR IRELAND": MR. F. E. SMITH SPEAKING AT BALLYCLARE.



AT KILKEEL: A MOUNTED BODYGUARD FOR SIR EDWARD CARSON—TYPICAL OF THE SEVERAL FORCES OF THE SORT.



ESCORTED BY MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS: SIR EDWARD CARSON ON HIS FIGHTING ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.



ON THEIR WAY TO THE BANBRIDGE MEETING: A CONTINGENT OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND ULSTER VOLUNTEERS ON THE MARCH.



INSPECTING NURSES: SIR EDWARD CARSON, WITH LADY ADAIR, GENERAL SIR W. THOMPSON ADJUTANT-GENERAL ("ADJUTANT-GENERAL"), AND MR. F. E. SMITH.

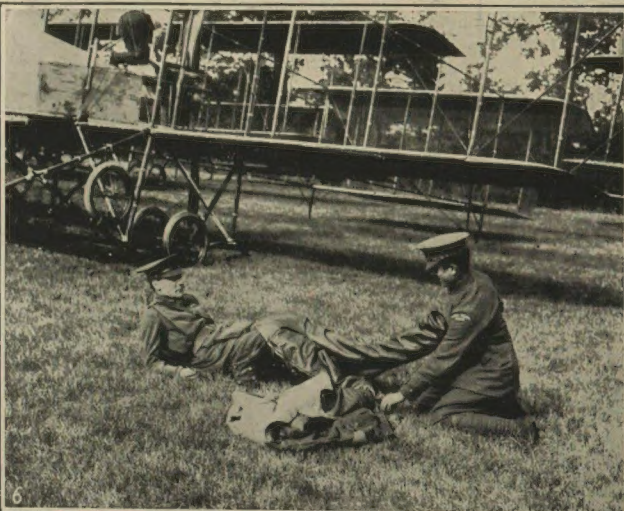
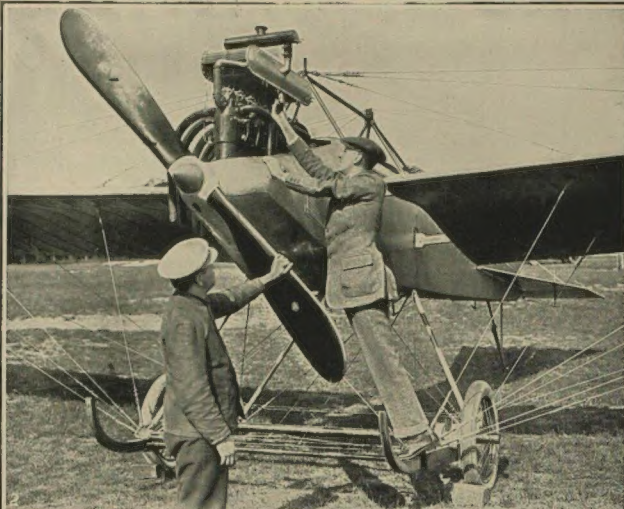
The Ulster Anti-Home Rule Campaign, of which Sir Edward Carson is the chief figure, is, it need scarcely be said, attracting the greatest attention, and is evidently giving the Government—to say nothing of the less strenuous members of the Opposition—funny to think. Speaking at Ballyclare the other day, Sir Edward, referring to the fact that that distinguished soldier, Lieutenant-General Sir George Richardson, K.C.B., is "General Officer Commanding the Volunteers" for the Ulster Campaign, said that nothing had astonished the Government more than that the whole operations were to be under one of their own most distinguished Generals. He was proud and grateful to Sir George Richardson, who had taken over the whole of this matter and was going to make all the arrangements. It was said that a British General was to lead a rebel Ulster! No; a British General was to lead a loyal Ulster!

Later, speaking in Antrim Castle, he said: "It has created some commotion that we have this great General amongst us. He has been here for some time, and he is going to be with us, please God, until the end. More than that, I tell the Government that we have pledged and promises from some of the greatest Generals in the Army; they have given their word that when the time comes, if it is necessary, they will come over and help us to keep the old flag flying and defy those who would dare to invade our liberties." Meantime, Liberal papers are suggesting that steps be taken to prevent the continuance of the Ulster campaign on its present lines, and to deprive Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith of honours. It would seem possible that there is yet a chance of the holding of a conference, as suggested by Lord Loreburn.



## SIGNS OF THE AGE OF PETROL: NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF FLIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS AND C.N.



1. A ROYAL HIGHNESS AS INVENTOR OF AN AEROPLANE: PRINCE FREDERICK SIGISMUND OF PRUSSIA (X) ABOUT TO START ON A FLIGHT AS PASSENGER.

3. IN MID-AIR! A MECHANIC SITTING ON THE EDGE OF ONE OF THE LOWER PLANES OF A BIPLANE IN FLIGHT.

6. ASSISTED IN THE REMOVAL OF HIS FLYING-SUIT: LIEUTENANT ANDERSON ON HIS ARRIVAL IN THE MANOEUVRE AREA FOR THE ARMY EXERCISE.

Prince Frederick Sigismund of Prussia, who was born in December 1891, is the eldest son of Prince Frederick Leopold, and is an officer in the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Foot Guards, has invented an aeroplane. Two machines have been constructed, and have made excellent flights over Potsdam and Berlin.—The Grahame-White five-seater biplane, commonly called the "flying 'bus,'" was not a competitor in the Aerial Derby,

2. INSPECTING THE AEROPLANE OF HIS OWN INVENTION: PRINCE FREDERICK SIGISMUND, ELDEST SON OF PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

4. AFTER HAVING LEFT HIS SEAT WHILE THE FLYING 'BUS' WAS IN MID-AIR: A MECHANIC ON THE EDGE OF ONE OF THE LOWER PLANES OF THE FIVE-SEATER BIPLANE WHILE IT WAS IN FLIGHT.

7. DURING THE FLIGHTS WHICH PRECEDED THE ARMY EXERCISE: MEN OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS ENGAGED ON REPAIR-WORK BY THE ROADSIDE.

but was a prominent feature of the day's proceedings at Hendon. While it was in flight, two of the passengers—mechanics—climbed out of their seats and along the lower planes, on the outer edges of which they sat.—Aeroplanes played their part during the Army Manoeuvres, and it was, of course, arranged that they should do the same during the important Army Exercise which followed the Manoeuvres.



## STILL UNDER THE CRESCENT: IN ADRIANOPLE, WHICH REMAINS TURKISH

PHOTOGRAPH BY YOUSSEUF RAZI BEY.



THE HORRORS OF THE SIEGE FORGOTTEN IN THE REJOICINGS AT THE MOHAMMEDAN FEAST OF BAIRAM: POPULAR AMUSEMENTS IN THE COURT OF THE MOSQUE OF SELIM II., AT ADRIANOPLE, WHICH THE BULGARIANS WON, ONLY TO LOSE WITH DIPLOMACY'S AID.

It is announced that the Articles of the Agreement relative to the Turco-Bulgarian Frontier have been paragraphed and signed. The new frontier leaves the much-disputed Adrianople in the hands of Turkey. Our photograph, which, of course, was taken only the other day, shows how quickly hours of stress, and of the horrors of siege, bombardment, and violent death, are forgotten. It illustrates a scene in the court of

the famous Mosque of Selim II. during the rejoicings at the Mohammedan Feast of Bairam. Incidentally, also, it shows, behind the chief figure in the foreground, a Turkish soldier wearing a new military head-dress, a combination of the hood and the helmet—somewhat akin to the Bulgarian bashlik—which Enver Bey tested in Tripoli and is getting the Turkish Staff to adopt.



# THE DERBY OF THE AIR: THE 95-MILE CIRCUIT OF OUTER LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. FIRST IN THE AERIAL DERBY: MR. GUSTAV HAMEL ON HIS MONOPLANE, ON WHICH HE COVERED THE CIRCUIT OF 95 MILES IN 1 HOUR 35 MIN. 49 SEC.
2. LAST TO START FOR THE AERIAL DERBY AND FIRST TO BE HOME: MR. GUSTAV HAMEL, THE POPULAR WINNER OF THE EVENT—AT THE RATE OF 76 MILES AN HOUR.
3. LINED UP FOR THE START: THE COMPETING BIPLANES AND MONOPLANES IN THE HENDON AERODROME.

The dense crowd that thronged the Aerodrome at Hendon and the neighbouring fields to see the start and finish of the air-race round London on September 20, afforded solid proof of the fact that aviation has caught the interest of the great public and is no longer merely the cult of a small circle of enthusiasts. It was estimated that there

4. A VERY POPULAR STARTER, BUT THIRD ONLY: MR. H. G. HAWKER, OF THE ROUND-BRITAIN SEA-PLANE FLIGHT, LEAVING HENDON.
5. SHOWING THE WHITE SHEETS PLACED ON THE GROUND TO MAKE THE LOCATION OF THE PLACE EASY TO THE COMPETITORS: AT THE HERTFORD CONTROL.
6. WITH HIS "INFORMATION-BOARD" SLUNG FROM HIS NECK: THE STARTER OF THE RACE, AT HENDON.

were fifty thousand people within the Aerodrome itself, and three or four times that number on the slopes of Hendon hill. A large number of people also watched the race at different points along the course, which was by way of Kempton Park, Epsom, Croydon, Bromley, West Thurrock, Epping, Hertford, and so back to Hendon. The

*(Continued opposite.)*



# TAKEN FROM THE FLYING 'BUS: A PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE FIVE-SEATER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



THE HENDON AERODROME SEEN FROM ALOFT ON THE DAY OF THE AERIAL DERBY: A REMARKABLE BIRD'S-EYE PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE GREAT GRAHAME-WHITE BIPLANE—A BIPLANE BANKING NEAR THE BACKGROUND.

*Continued.]*

race was for the "Daily Mail" Cup and £200 to the first man home, and there were also handicap prizes given by the Proprietors of "Shell" Spirit. There were eleven competitors, nine of whom completed the course in the following order: 1. The winner, Gustav Hamel, on an 80-h.p. Morane monoplane, whose time for the 95 miles was 1 hour 15 min. 49 sec. (a rate of 76 miles an hour). 2. G. Barnwell (Martinsyde monoplane). 3. H. G. Hawker (Sopwith biplane). 4. F. Raynham (Avro biplane). 5. R. Slack (Morane monoplane). 6. B. C. Hucks (Blériot monoplane). 7. W. L.

Brock (Blériot monoplane). 8. P. Marty (Morane monoplane), and 9. P. Verrier (H. Farman biplane). As we noted when we illustrated it the other day, the new five-seated Grahame-White biplane, which was a feature of the day, but not a competitor, has accommodation for pilot and four passengers. During the flight during which this photograph was taken, two of the passengers—mechanics—climbed along the lower planes and sat on the outermost edges of them. This act of daring is illustrated on another page of this issue.



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY



STUDENTS IN A CLASSROOM, DISCUSSING ON THEIR OWN, STUDENTS (19th CENTURY).



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE



LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLASSROOM OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13th CENTURY).

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## CONVERGENCE.

TO the "Zoologists" foregathered at the British Association, the morning of Monday, Sept. 15, will long be memorable. For it was the occasion of a great discussion on the strange phenomenon known as "Convergence." To the layman this word is not likely to convey much meaning. Briefly, it is applied to all cases where animals totally unrelated have come to display a more or less close resemblance to one another. In many cases this superficial likeness is demonstrable easily enough, but there are some instances which are not so readily settled. And it is just these that furnished the really exciting incidents of this debate. But let me first give one or two instances of "convergence." Perhaps the best is that

and muscles tell a very different tale. The swifts also are near allies of the goatsuckers. Their mode of life has determined their bodily shape. The birds furnish us with yet another striking illustration in the little diving-petrel (*Pelecanoides*), and the rotche, or little auk (*Alca alle*). The first-named is a diminutive relative of the stately albatross; the second is one of the guillemot tribe; yet it would take an expert to distinguish between them.

facts all were in agreement. But in matters of this kind there is often a difficulty in distinguishing between "convergence" and "parallelism"—that is to say, between instances where totally unrelated animals have come to resemble one another in response to the demands of their environment, and those where this likeness is due to inheritance from a common stock. The striking likeness between the Old and the New World vultures is a case of parallelism. These two types are certainly not near relations. They are descendants of a common stock starting in the race for life with certain characters in common. The differences which they now display represent the moulding forces to which their different experiences have exposed them. Even more striking instances of



FROM THE SAME STOCK AS THE NEW-WORLD VULTURE, BUT NOT A NEAR RELATIVE! THE OLD-WORLD CARRIONOUS VULTURE—WITH CLOSED NOSTRILS.



FROM THE SAME STOCK AS THE OLD-WORLD VULTURE, BUT NOT A NEAR RELATION: THE NEW-WORLD KING VULTURE—WITH OPEN NOSTRILS.

The New-World vultures may always be distinguished from the Old-World by their open nostrils. As is noted elsewhere on this page, the likeness between the Old-World vultures and the New-World is a case of "parallelism," not of "convergence."

Both are descendants of land-dwellers which have taken to a marine life, procuring all their food beneath the water. Hence they have become profoundly transformed in regard to their bodily shape. A very brief examination of their anatomy, however, is enough to show the affinities of each.

No less striking is the case of the whales and porpoises, the descendants of ancient land-dwellers, and the extraordinary likeness they present to those extinct sea-dragons, the Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurs, which in like manner have been fashioned out of land-dwellers. But there can be no question of community of descent, for the latter are highly specialised reptiles; the former are "mammals."

Cases such as these, and many others of a more recondite character, furnished material for some very spirited arguments. About the



CAME TO ASSUME A CLOSE LIKENESS TO THE LITTLE AUK BY HIS SHRIKING MODE OF LIFE: THE LITTLE DIVING-PETREL—OF THE GUILLEMOT TRIBE.

"The striking likeness between the Old and the New World vultures is a case of parallelism. These two types are certainly not near relations. They are descendants of a common stock starting in the race for life with certain characters in common. The differences which they now display represent the moulding forces to which their different experiences have exposed them."

furnished by the "birds of prey." These are commonly understood to include birds like the hawks and the eagles on the one hand, and the owls on the other. Just so. But as a matter of fact, the owls are a race apart. They have nothing whatever to do with the eagle and his kin. On the other hand, they are very nearly allied to the "goatsuckers," as is proved by their anatomy. They have acquired their likeness to the nobler birds—the hooked beak and sharp talons—by their predatory habits. Similarly the swallows and the screaming, bow-winged swifts have come to bear so close a likeness that even experts have been deceived and have accordingly placed them in the same family. But here again the skeleton



COUSINS OF THE GUILLEMOT: RAZOR-BILLS AND A LITTLE AUK.

"The first bird is an adult male razor-bill in winter plumage, from Arraichon; the second is an adult male razor-bill in summer plumage, from South Wales; the third is an adult little auk in winter plumage, from Northumberland. The word "convergence," by the way, is "applied to all cases where animals totally unrelated have come to display a more or less close resemblance to one another. In many cases this superficial likeness is demonstrable easily enough, but there are some instances which are not so readily settled."—(Photographs by W. P. Pyecraft.)

"The little diving-petrel... is a diminutive relative of the stately albatross;... the little auk... is one of the guillemot tribe; yet it would take an expert to distinguish between them. Both are descendants of land-dwellers which have taken to a marine life, procuring all their food beneath the water. Hence they have become profoundly transformed in regard to their bodily shape."

convergent evolution are furnished by the history of moles. Our common mole is a near relation of the shrews which has become transformed into the long-bodied, spade-footed creature we know so well by a process of adjustment to an underground life. In Africa we meet with the "Cape Golden Mole" (*Chrysochloris*), and in Australia with the Marsupial Mole (*Notoryctes*)—creatures which are not even remotely allied to our mole, yet, by their similar mode of life, they have come to assume so close a likeness that only an appeal to anatomy—that is to say, by an examination of parts of the body which have not been affected by these transforming influences—will enable us to discover their true relationships. W. P. PYCRAFT.



## A PERIPATETIC "SCHOOL"? ENGLISH TEACHER AND GUIDE IN ONE?

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



### DO CERTAIN FOREIGNERS WHO GO ROUND WITH HIM DO SO TO LEARN ENGLISH CHEAPLY? THE OFFICIAL EXPERT GUIDE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY CONDUCTING A PARTY.

It is said that certain foreigners, knowing only their own tongues and desirous of learning English as cheaply as possible, have discovered a new method of gaining command of our language. In a word, they visit the British Museum day after day and accompany the parties conducted by the official expert guide, evidently making him the unconscious "teacher" of an English class! Can it be that certain of those who accompany the lecturing expert at the British Museum of Natural History

make the round with a similar object? Whether this be so or no, attention may be called to the fact that too few English people take advantage of this very excellent scheme on the part of the authorities; for the free "talks" at the British Museum and at the Natural History Museum are admirably illuminating and thorough. The very able guide of the Natural History Museum, for instance, is in attendance from twelve to three o'clock, and has a regular weekly programme.



# BIRDS AS A.-D.-C.'S TO BIRD-MEN: WINGED MESSENGERS FOR AVIATORS.



1. THE CAGE THE CARRIER-PIGEON ENTERS AFTER ITS FLIGHT FROM THE FLYING-MAN: HOW THE DOOR WORKS AND PREVENTS EXIT.
2. SENDING A BIRD FOR HELP AFTER A MISHAP: AN AIRMAN FIXING A MESSAGE TO A CARRIER-PIGEON—THE BIRD'S BASKET ON THE LEFT.

It is obvious that there must be occasions when an airman, having met with a mishap which has incapacitated his machine, but not himself, may find it difficult, if not impossible, to send news of the disaster quickly to his friends; worse still, an airman injured by a fall may be in the same predicament as was M. Frey, who, during the Paris-Rome-Turin race of two years ago, fell, broke his legs, and had no one to help

3. AFTER IT HAS BROUGHT A MESSAGE FROM A FLYING-MAN WHO HAS MET WITH A MISHAP: A CARRIER-PIGEON IN THE CAGE.
4. A BIRD AS A.D.C. TO A BIRD-MAN: AN AIRMAN ABOUT TO SET OUT WITH A CARRIER-PIGEON IN A BASKET ATTACHED TO ONE OF THE SKIDS OF HIS AEROPLANE.

him for fifty-two hours, no one having knowledge of the accident that had befallen him. It is now suggested that the airman engaged on such perilous enterprises shall bear with him, in a basket, a carrier-pigeon trained to return to the aerodrome. Then, on an accident happening, the unlucky airman, if not too badly injured, would write a message asking for help and dispatch it by the bird.



## OVER TWELVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN: INSIDE AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY PROFESSOR A. MALLADRA.



IN THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS: PROFESSOR ALESSANDRO MALLADRA ON THE EDGE OF THE NEW "MOUTH" IN THE DEPTHS OF THE MOUNTAIN, WHICH IS AWAKENING TO A NEW—AND PROBABLY TERRIBLE—PERIOD OF ERUPTION.

Our readers will no doubt recall that in "The Illustrated London News" of June 8, 1912, we gave some extraordinarily interesting photographs of the interior of the crater of that world-famed active volcano, Mount Vesuvius. These were taken by Professor Alessandro Malladra, of the Vesuvius Observatory, who descended into the crater to a depth of about 1000 feet. The other day—to be precise, on September 9—

the Professor again went into the volcano; and this time he reached a depth of about 370 metres (about 1212 feet), a record where the exploration of active volcanoes is concerned; and attained the edge of a "mouth" which opened in July last, and is the first new "mouth" known to have been formed for seven years. Accompanying the daring pioneer were Professor Max Stortz and M. Paul Jacobi. The

*[Continued overleaf.]*



# PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE CRATER OF THE ACTIVE VOLCANO, MOUNT VESUVIUS: OVER TWELVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN!

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR A. MALLADRA.



1. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A DISTANCE OF TWENTY-SIX FEET: THE NEW "MOUTH" IN THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS  
EMITTING A CLOUD OF FUMES—ABOUT 1212 FEET BELOW THE CRATER'S EDGE.

*Continued.*  
Descent was made by the "Via Malladra" followed on the previous occasion—that is to say, along the S.E. wall. Ropes fixed to iron rings were employed, as well as loose ropes akin to those of the mountaineer. After an hour and a half of arduous and perilous exertion, the party found themselves on the "floor," which is about 300 metres (about 981 feet) from the crater's edge, is strewn with blocks of rock and so on, and has numerous vents. In May last a part of this "floor" fell in, leaving a "funnel" (or "sink") with a diameter of about 160 metres (about 525 feet) and a depth of 70 metres (about 230 feet). At the bottom of this "funnel" a "mouth" opened

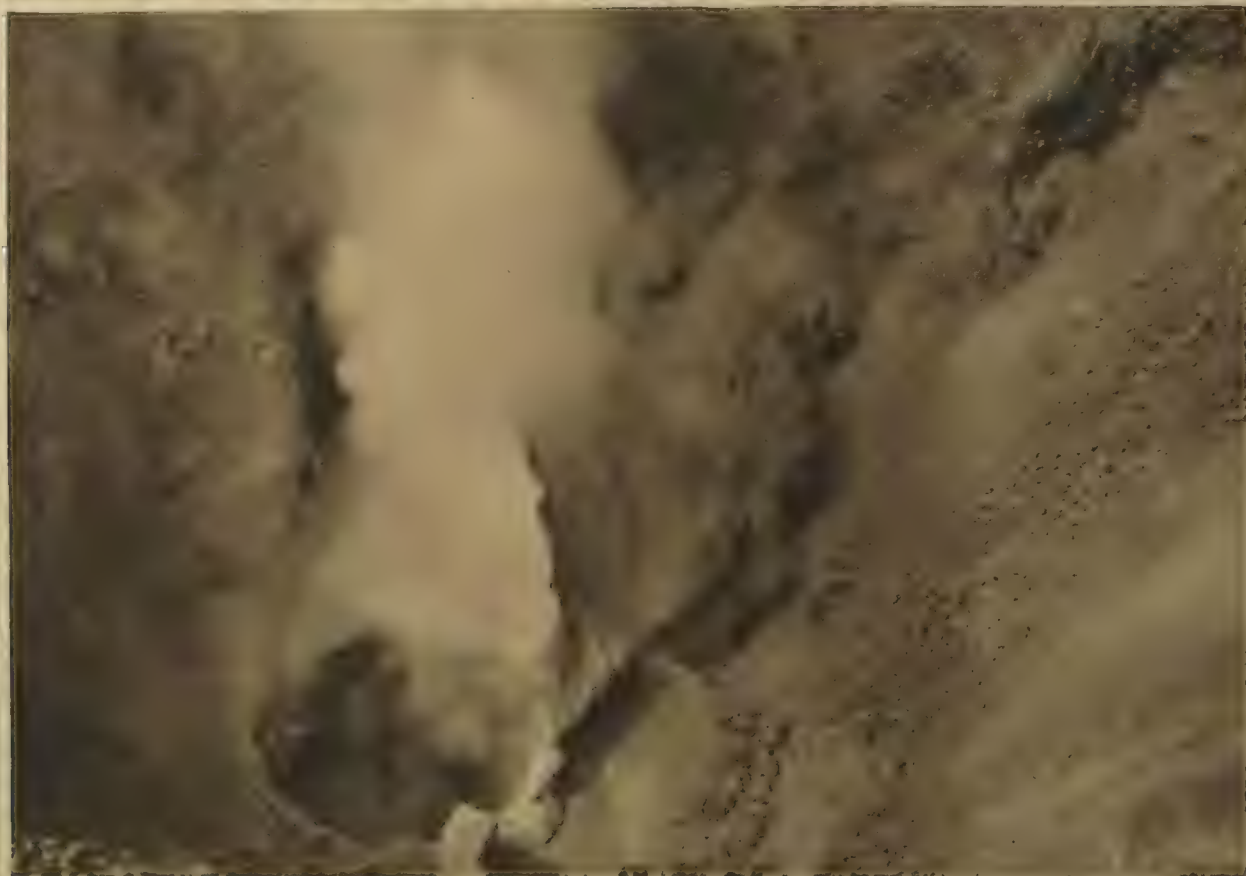
2. IN THE "FLOOR" OF THE CRATER OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, WHICH IS BEGINNING A NEW PERIOD OF ERUPTION:  
AT THE "FUNNEL" AT WHOSE BOTTOM IS THE "MOUTH"—ABOUT 981 FEET BELOW THE CRATER'S EDGE.

up, in July. Down the "funnel" the scientists went as far as the "mouth"; thus, as we have remarked, reaching a total depth of about 370 metres. At the edge of the "mouth" the temperature was exceedingly high, and the fumes emitted from it proved most discomforting to the explorers. A thermometer lowered into the cavernous opening to a depth of about 30 metres gave 330 degrees; while the average on the "floor" was 80 degrees. In all, the party were in the crater for eight hours. The observations made are certain to be of the greatest value, and they prove the correctness of the views of Spallanzani, who called Vesuvius "the typical volcano," and spoke of it as a "scientific-cabinet"  
*(Continued overleaf.)*



## INSIDE AN ACTIVE VOLCANO: THE NEW "MOUTH" IN VESUVIUS.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR A. MALLADRA.



1. SHOWING THE FRACTURE IN IT: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PART NORTH OF THE NEW "MOUTH" IN THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

3. SEEN FROM THE "FLOOR" OF THE CRATER OF THE VOLCANO: THE

*Continued.*

volcano"; as in and about it could be observed and studied all the phenomena presented by volcanoes in general. So, once again, the exceptional value of the Vesuvius Observatory has been proved. Note, too, that the signs point to the fact that a new period of eruption has begun for the volcano. This period will be long—

2. THE NEW "FUNNEL" SUNK IN THE "FLOOR" OF THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS: FUMES DRIVEN BACK BY THE WIND.

NEW "MOUTH"—THE FIRST KNOWN TO HAVE OPENED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

extending, perhaps, over years—and it may be that it will end with one of those violent and terrible outbreaks of which the chroniclers have had to tell in the past. At present, the man of science sees the mountain labouring in the first stages of a great and awful re-awakening.



## On a Battlefield of One Hundred and One Years Ago: A New Memorial.



SET UP THIS MONTH, AT BORODINO, IN PLACE OF THE ONE OF WOOD ERECTED INSTEAD OF THAT LOST AT SEA: THE MEMORIAL TO THE 30,000 FRENCH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1812.

There was inaugurated this month, on the plain of Moskva, by the side of the Chevardino Redoubt, a monument set up to the memory of those 30,000 soldiers of the Grand Army of Napoleon, which was victorious over the Russians at the battle of Borodino. The original memorial went down in the steamer "Kursk," which was bringing it to Russia, when it was wrecked off the Dutch coast. As a consequence,

a copy of it in wood was set up provisionally last year, and inaugurated in the presence of the Emperor of Russia and his family, the French Missions, and many descendants of the fighters of 1812. Now the granite monument, topped by an eagle, which is here illustrated has been put in its place. The battle of Borodino was fought on September 7, 1812.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY A. J. SAWELIEFF.]

## Inspected by the King and Queen: Another Monument to King Edward VII.



"TO A WISE, MAGNANIMOUS PRINCE, A LOVER OF PEACE, AND AN EARNEST WORKER FOR THE WELFARE OF HIS PEOPLE":  
THE UNVEILING OF THE NORTHAMPTON MEMORIAL TO EDWARD THE PEACE-MAKER.

This memorial to King Edward VII. was unveiled at Northampton, by the Mayor, on September 20. It is by Sir George Frampton, R.A., and is placed at the entrance to the Northampton Hospital grounds. The inscription is: "A wise, magnanimous Prince, a lover of peace, and an earnest worker for the welfare of his people. He was devoted to duty even in the hour of death. Thoughtful for the care and cure of

the sick, he founded the King Edward Hospital Fund, and left to the world a noble example of wise philanthropy. This memorial to King Edward VII. was raised by citizens of Northampton, Anno Domini 1913." The memorial was to have been unveiled next month; but when it was known that the King and Queen were to visit Northampton, its completion was expedited.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLINGWORTH.]





MR. ARNOLD BENNETT.

Whose new Novel, "The Regent," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.—(Photograph by P.P.A.)

MR. H. G. WELLS.

Whose new Novel, "The Passionate Friends," has just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan.—(Photograph by Hoppa.)

"Capture at Sea." In an interesting little brochure entitled "Capture at Sea" (Methuen), Lord Loreburn discusses the question whether a belligerent who enforces the claim to capture private property of an enemy at sea will not thereby suffer quite as much injury as it is likely he will inflict on his adversary. The ex-Lord Chancellor explains the perils to which maritime law, as it stands, exposes the mercantile marine in time of war, and, with all the weight of his great legal knowledge and standing, advocates the neutralisation of water-borne commerce. He shows that the four principal methods by which shipping on the high seas is liable to be oppressed in war-time are: (1) The ships and merchandise therein belonging to private citizens of the belligerent State may be captured and confiscated by the enemy; (2) One belligerent State may establish a blockade of any ports or coast of another belligerent State, and intercept all trade with such ports or coast; (3) Belligerent States claim and exercise the right of confiscating the private ships of any nationality which are found carrying contraband to the enemy, or assisting him in war; and (4) Belligerent States claim the right to strew the high seas with automatic contact-mines, anchored or unanchored, with hardly any practical limitation. All these practices have the sanction of international law, although all nations are far from being in agreement about putting them in execution. That if they are exercised they will bear hardly on the merchant and underwriter is indisputable—so hardly that some say they will lead to the conversion of the neutral into the belligerent. It is Lord Loreburn's contention, then, that a change in the law is required in the interests of this country from the point of view of trade and national security. Others may be swayed by sentiment and emotion, by humane feelings, and by the distress which the enforcement of these rights will cause to innocent people. That, however, is not Lord Loreburn's position. His argument is based on expediency. So, also, is that of the naval expert, whose advice successive Governments have taken in the matter. That Lord Loreburn is sincerely anxious for the improvement of the maritime law of nations in regard to capture at sea goes without saying. His desire to be broad-minded and impartial is obvious, but the view he takes is clearly that of the lawyer and the civilian, and not that of the man whose business it is to study the value of these things in their warlike aspect—a study which leads the naval officer to hold that to forego our belligerent rights is to forfeit an instrument of the greatest value. It is not disputed that the practice has the sanction of long usage, or that it has not been found an effective means of exerting pressure upon the enemy in the past. The doubt raised is whether, under modern conditions, it will hurt the enemy more than ourselves. The professional reply is that it will, so long as our naval supremacy is maintained. Lord Loreburn seems to doubt our ability to protect our maritime commercial interests; but if we cannot do that, surely it is unlikely then that such protection as can be given will be worth anything at all. The moral of Lord Loreburn's arguments seems to be not to deprive ourselves of a possible means of coercion, but to ensure that the British Navy is adequate to fulfil its indispensable function and duty.

#### Men-of-War Names.

A welcome addition to the literature of the Navy has been made by the issue of the first of the six volumes of "The King's Ships," by Lieutenant Halton Stirling Lecky, R.N. (Muirhead), the great work upon man-of-war names and their histories which it has been known for some time that Lieutenant

letters "A" and "B," and there cannot be less than three hundred names, which several ships have borne in succession. It is the author's purpose in the records of individual ships to perpetuate the history associated with the name, and, in addition to the chronicle, particulars are supplied of each vessel's origin, dimensions, armament, etc., and her ultimate fate. Judged by this first volume, the work promises to be all that can be desired in the way of accuracy and comprehensiveness, an invaluable work of reference, and full of interest to all who love our island story. Virtually, Lieutenant Lecky has written a history of the Navy from very early times—in this volume we find, for instance, under "Blanche" a description of a ship of this name in the reign of Henry V.—

to the present day, but with the facts presented in a novel fashion. The fortunes and services of each ship bearing the name in succession are given in detail, the names arranged alphabetically, and the histories in chronological order, a method most admirable for purposes of reference. Its weak point is that it necessitates some repetition of the same story, which to the general reader may prove a little tedious. In the six volumes, there will be told the stories of about four thousand ships in full, and nearly as many again in a more summary manner. Thus anyone who wishes can now obtain the battle record or other service of any particular ship without consulting a dozen or more works. In regard to those vessels the names of which are not in use at present, the ancestry is traced through a tabular chronicle, showing the actions in

which each has been engaged. From these lists, the Admiralty will be able to pick appropriate names for the new ships, and will have a very wide choice. There is very much in the chronicle which Mr. Lecky has prepared witnessing to careful research and painstaking effort. The reader is able to look at a battle from as many aspects as there were British vessels present, and not only are the more glorious episodes inserted, but interspersed with these are tales of disaster, humorous anecdotes, and even snatches of song

written in commemoration of the incidents described. Moreover, the volumes are worthily illustrated by many scores of reproductions from paintings, prints, and photographs derived from many sources. Among other contemporary pictures taken from the early issues of *The Illustrated London News*, are two connected with the first war in China. While most of the modern ships are represented by photographs, those of older date are found in prints of the battles in which they took part, and the work of nearly every marine artist of note is represented. By what looks to have been an oversight, no index or list of illustrations has been provided in this volume, which makes it somewhat difficult to find quickly the picture of any particular incident unless the ship's name is known. In these six volumes, when completed, the future historian will find compact and ready for use an almost inexhaustible mine of valuable information. Lieutenant Lecky's book, indeed, bids fair to attain a similar world-wide popularity to that achieved by his distinguished father's "Wrinkles." No library, indeed, nor any collection of historical works, can be complete without "The King's Ships." The production of the work by Mr. Horace Muirhead leaves nothing to be desired. According to the kind of binding the sets range in price from nine to twenty guineas.

#### AUTHORS OF THE HOUR: WRITERS OF NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Russell, Hoppa, Savory, P.P.A., Ward Muir, and Lefayette, Dublin.

Lecky was engaged upon. This volume includes the detailed records of vessels with names beginning with the

MR. T. M. HEALY, M.P.  
Author of "Stolen Waters."

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## TOMB-GUARDIANS OF THE 15TH CENTURY: MING FIGURES IN LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS FUND.

THE illustrations on this page, which are of good examples of the very desirable objects which that most valuable institution, the National Art-Collections Fund, presents periodically to the people, show two life-size Chinese marble figures of the Ming period. They are tomb-guardians, intended to be placed facing one another (probably in company with other pairs of human and animal figures) in front of the entrance of a state tomb. To quote the Report of the National

*(Continued below.)**(Continued.)*

Art-Collections Fund: "Similar figures form the celebrated avenues of the graves of the Ming Emperors at Changping (near Peking), and of other Ming tombs near Nanking. . . . The present figures measure 66 inches and 64 inches in height; the heads and hands are large in proportion, and they are evidently meant rather to be over than under life-size. . . . Including the bases, the figures stand over 7 feet high. They are carved out of greyish-white marble. . . . They

*(Continued below.)*

1. THE CASKET-BEARING FIGURE: FRONT VIEW.

2. THE SCROLL-BEARING FIGURE: FRONT VIEW.

3. A BACK VIEW.

4. THE CASKET-BEARING FIGURE: SIDE VIEW.

5. THE SCROLL-BEARING FIGURE: SIDE VIEW.

*(Continued.)*

represent high civil officials (mandarins), apparently in Korean Court-dress, one holding out a scroll and the other a casket. Both wear high hats and elaborately embroidered robes, the decoration of which is carried out in great detail on the marble by means of low relief; the whole surface of the robe is covered in each case with cloud-patterns and sacred symbols. . . . The severe lines of the drapery give great dignity to the figures as

a whole. . . . They were exported from China in 1912. . . . The date of Sung, or even Yuan, that has been suggested is almost certainly too early. . . . The figures may be dated with some probability in the earlier half of the Ming Dynasty—about the fifteenth century." Thanks to the generosity of the National Art-Collections Fund, they are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



## ART. MUSIC



BEFORE SHE DECIDES TO HAVE A FLING: MRS. FARRELL HOWARD (MISS ETHEL IRVING) IN "YEARS OF DISCRETION," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.  
Photo. Copyright by Charles Frohman.

## ART NOTES.

SOME twenty years ago it was Steinlen's habit to contribute three pictures every week to *Gil Blas Illustré*. If you looked upon all, or nearly all, his drawings as valuable, the supply during a year was an extraordinarily lavish one. For your weekly 10 centimes you received many sheets fit to preserve, and, later, to be priced by a self-respecting printseller at sums varying from sixpence to five shillings each. And, since profits are mentioned, let it be said that Steinlen's own were the most considerable: he learned to draw in public. You see him learning and improving under your very eye as you turn the pages of *Gil Blas* in volume form—volumes of iniquity in nearly everything save this one man's drawings. Sometimes he fell into the sordid manners of the letterpress it was his task to illustrate, but for the most part he worked gravely, when, to suit his authors more nearly, he should have been flippant or derisive; or worked with pathos while his authors were grotesquely disgusting.

As he learned to draw, he drew less; the series of three pictures to an issue merges into a series of two; and before many years are out only one weekly page bears his signature. But the fact remains that under pressure an enormous amount of admirable work of permanent value was turned out. With fame, and more leisure, Steinlen's habit and style changed, so that he came to make expensive lithographs in limited editions, to paint in oils, and generally to satisfy (as a good Socialist should!) the wealthy collector. For all that, the penny paper contains his best work. In a penny paper he learned, and perfected, the art of illustration; it was in the school of the penny paper



A PAINTER'S STUDIO - END OF XVIIth CENTURY. From an old print.

improving, as Steinlen once improved, by leaps and bounds. Leaping and bounding is, perhaps, only too exact a description of his pencil's method of progression. It is energetic and fantastic to a fault; his caricature so extravagantly ugly that one is inclined to hide even the best issues of the

## THE DRAMA



AFTER SHE DECIDES TO HAVE A FLING: MRS. FARRELL HOWARD (MISS ETHEL IRVING) IN "YEARS OF DISCRETION," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.  
Photo. Copyright by Charles Frohman.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "MARY GOES FIRST," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

IN "Mary Goes First," produced at the Playhouse on Thursday, Mr. H. A. Jones has once again satirised the petty ideals and ungracious manners of provincial middle-class life. It is all a question of local precedence. Mary, otherwise Mrs. Whichello, has been accustomed to go first into the dining-rooms of Warkinstall, and when she has to give place to the wife of a newly made knight, takes it very badly. She has a saucy and a bitter tongue, and quizzes her rival contemptuously across the dinner-table, even going to the length of a stage-whisper that the poor woman, in her false hair and complexion, looks like an "impropriety." She is not content, however, with killing her rival with a tongue, and succeeds in restoring the *status quo ante* by persuading her easy-going husband, hitherto a staunch Conservative, to 'vert to Liberalism and make a handsome contribution to the party chest, whereby he got a baronetcy and she went first again. In the end, her *amour propre* satisfied, she manages to be a little magnanimous, and make her rival go in with her. The piece shows the author's deft craftsmanship, his keen observation, and his gift of neat, incisive dialogue, and it goes briskly and brightly; but it is much ado about very little, and it has more than a touch of repulsion, for Mary did not deserve her triumph. For all her cleverness and fascination, we feel that she has not the good heart; her methods are underbred, and in her ruthless scarifying of her rival our sympathies should rightly be with the latter. The part might



IN "SEALED ORDERS," AT DRURY LANE: MR. HALE HAMILTON AS HANNIBAL K. CALHOUN.  
Photo. Foulsham and Bayfield.

Herald away in a portfolio or a drawer rather than pin them on the wall. Often one destroys them; but often the collecting instinct is too strong.

IN "SEALED ORDERS," AT DRURY LANE: MR. C. M. HALLARD AS GASTON FOURNAL.

IN "SEALED ORDERS," AT DRURY LANE: MR. LANGHORNE BURTON AS THE HON. DENNIS WILLOUGHBY.

that he was paid to work.

In England we have art-schools all up and down the country, but none to equal the school that Steinlen found in Paris. Or none, at least, in which colour as well as line is taught. In the matter of black-and-white there is at this moment, and in London, an experiment going forward that may prove as interesting as any tried in France. For sheer hard work Mr. Will Dyson's daily cartoon in the *Herald* is even more exciting than Steinlen's record. And Mr. Dyson is

Can a draughtsman make a worthy drawing once a day? There would seem to be no reason why he should be less regular than, say, a leader-writer on the *Times*. The leader-writer obeys the command, and is probably a more competent master of prose at the end of six months than he would have been at the end of three years of more leisurely exercise. The opportunity is the making of Mr. Dyson; the opportunity is what the thousand "artists" turned out by the State lack—it is wanting in nearly every branch of picture-making and design. The leaps and bounds of Mr. Dyson's development can, as it happens, be observed on a second-hand bookseller's stall in Coventry Street, where I found the other day a pile of the originals of his earlier drawings. I left them there, for they were made before Mr. Dyson had found his full powers.

The rampant extravagance of touch found on the front page of the *Herald* is, of course, a concession to the camera's superior powers as an exact recorder of things seen.—E.M.

easily be rendered disagreeable, but Miss Marie Tempest is such a bewitching and dainty little rogue—not in porcelain, but in "creations" that were certainly not made in Warkinstall—that in spite of yourself you are enlisted on her side. For the rest, Mr. C. V. France was quite in his element as the easy-going husband, Mr. Graham Browne was excellent as a young solicitor of elastic conscience, Miss Hamley Clifford gave a clever performance as Lady Dodsworth, and Mr. George Shelton a delightful thumbnail of an old lawyer.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



DRURY LANE'S NAVAL DRAMA, "SEALED ORDERS": MISS MADGE FABIAN AS LADY FELICIA GAVESTON.



DRURY LANE'S NAVAL DRAMA, "SEALED ORDERS": MISS MADGE FABIAN AS LADY FELICIA GAVESTON.



## FORCE v. "SKELETON": THE EXERCISE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



PREPARATION FOR THE ARMY EXERCISE—NOT MANOEUVRES: COLONEL HUNTER-WESTON EXPLAINING THE SCHEME OF THE OPERATIONS TO OFFICERS AND JOURNALISTS, AT AYLESBURY.

The Army Exercise—not Manoeuvres, be it noted—began on September 22, and was designed to last until the 26th. As we noted in "The Illustrated London News" of last week, quoting the "Times": "It may be observed that the term 'Exercise' is used instead of the more familiar one of 'Manoeuvres,' as the latter is reserved for operations in which the opposing commanders are given complete freedom of action within the limits of the scheme. This year this condition is not fulfilled, for one side

will be represented by a skeleton force, the initiative of whose commander is to be strictly limited. The object of doing so is to bring about certain situations in which the Chief of the Imperial General Staff will be able to teach the lessons which he desires to impart. The chief of these lessons is the affording . . . an opportunity of practising the movement forward and the supply of two armies, each marching on one road only, and in the deployment of those armies for attack."



## A MASTER OF TWO CRAFTS: THE NOVELIST-PLAYWRIGHT BARONET.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALVIN LANGDON COBURN.



AUTHOR OF NUMEROUS FAMOUS WORKS FOR THE LIBRARY AND THE THEATRE: SIR JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE, BT

Sir James Matthew Barrie, whose play, "The Adored One," now running at the Duke of York's Theatre, brought forth so many varying criticisms on the morning after its first presentation, is, need it be said, the only distinguished novelist and playwright who has received a baronetcy in recognition of his work. The honour came to him in June last. It seems almost superfluous to give a list of Sir James's well-known writings: none is likely to forget, for example, "A Window in Thrums," "My Lady

"Nicotine," "The Little Minister," "The Little White Bird," "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," and "Peter and Wendy," amongst fiction; or "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan," "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Twelve-Pound Look," and "The Will," amongst plays. Sir James was born at Kirriemuir on May 9, 1860; and was educated at Dumfries Academy and at Edinburgh University.



# DEWAR



Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.

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Just a wee deoch an doris, Just a wee drap, that's a',  
Just a wee Johnny Dewar, Afore we gang awa'.  
There's a wee wifie waitin', In a wee but an ben;  
If ye can say, "It's a braw bricht moonlicht nicht," It's been real Dewar's ye ken

*Harry Lauder*

This Picture is the Fourteenth of a Series of colored Portraits of Famous Scots published by  
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## LADIES' PAGE.

THERE was never a time, surely, when women were so much talked over as at present. The recent Congress of Scientists were constantly engaged on some aspect of "feminism," either directly or in regard to the relation of women to the questions that came up for discussion, such as those of heredity and points of psychology. There was much made of a fact that was known to the ancient Egyptians and embedded in their laws of inheritance, recently rediscovered by an American student of heredity by means of a scrutiny of the diseases and peculiarities of the royal families of Europe, and now brought forth at the British Association Congress as a brand-new and startling fact—to wit, that it is the son of a man's daughter who tends to reproduce the special qualities (undesirable as well as excellent, unfortunately) of the grandfather. If we want to secure by hereditary honours the transmission of the qualities of a great man, therefore, we must pass on titles through daughters. No doubt the converse is true—that a woman's characteristics will be transmitted by her sons to her granddaughters. This has already been established, it was stated at the Congress, in regard to the egg-laying powers of hens. Fecundity is invariably transmitted from the prolific hen through the cocks who are her progeny to the hens of the next generation, and never through the hens who are the daughters of the high-yielding mother. There is reason to believe, it was stated also, that the same is the case with a large yield of milk by cows. The bovine mother who is a good milker will enable her sons to produce daughters with the grandmother's capacity. In short, it seems to be Nature's plan to keep the sexes on a practical equality that the faculties of the father are transmitted by the daughters to their sons, and the qualities of the mother are transmitted by her sons to their daughters. Thus both parents are of importance—probably of equal consequence—in this respect. There is still very much to be learned about all this, and it is not only very curious and interesting, but also of real importance as bearing on the subject of race-culture.

I understand that Lord Curzon is having his own monumental effigy prepared, and that it will shortly be placed upon the tomb where the remains of the late Lady Curzon and her sculptured image already rest. The idea is by no means original. The late Lord and Lady Escher prepared their own tomb, and for years they walked past their own monumental effigies lying side by side every time they went to their parish church. I knew the woman who erected for herself her tombstone at Finchley Cemetery, next to that of "George Eliot," with an inscription stating that the great authoress in life used to call her companion in the silence "by the sweet name of 'daughter.'" An even more illustrious instance is to be cited. I find that many people are not aware that Queen Victoria had her own statue prepared for her tomb at Frogmore at the same time as that of her much-beloved husband, so that she

should be shown lying at his side at the same age as he was when he died. She also touchingly ordered that the faces should be turned slightly to the side, so that they appear to look at each other as they lie imaged in their magnificent mausoleum.

A lady named Mrs. Harvey has been sent to prison for two months for refusing to pay the insurance tax for her gardeners. On the whole, however, the agitation initiated by Ellen Countess of Desart and other enthusiastic anti-Suffragist women to exclude domestic servants from the working of this Act appears to have "fizzled out." Apparently, Lady Desart and her friends really fancied that by calling a meeting at the Albert Hall they would obtain the respectful attention of the Ministers to the fact that women, mistresses and servants alike, did not want the law. Twenty thousand women went to protest—the hall was filled, and thousands could not obtain admission—but, contrary to the expectation of all these people, absolutely no notice was taken of them. The Act is often working to the great inconvenience of mistresses. Servants go out, for instance, in apparently perfect health for a Sunday afternoon holiday, and do not return, but the next day send in a certificate from the panel doctor that a week's rest is required. The panel doctor is obliging in such a case—it costs him nothing. The household disorganisation is extremely distressing to the mistress, but nobody cares. Moreover, the servant frequently manages to make the employer pay the entire tax. It is cruelly hard on the poorer middle-class mothers of families who need help in their households and have small means for all the demands of existence.

There are very fetching waistcoats provided for many of the new tailor-made gowns. These are like a man's waistcoat—separate and sleeveless—to be worn between the coat and the blouse-shirt. Those for ladies are kept quite short and deeply cut down at the neck, in front, so that the practical result is not very conspicuous; but as it is buttoned straight down the centre with some description of exceedingly smart button, and as it is of delicate coloured material—often of a striped kind, white and blue or dark green, etc., or maybe it is embroidered at the corners with gold or silver—and the coat is cut away to show the waistcoat, it is distinctive and noticeable. Some of these garments have the material continued all round, so that the coat can be taken off and the little sleeveless garment retained indoors, looking like a Zouave jacket. Others are of the "Marsh-Maiden" order of a man's waistcoat; the ornamental portion is made visible at the front only, between the edges of the coat, and the back is a linen fabric, necessitating the waistcoat being removed with the coat for indoors. An alternative that is, perhaps, more frequently seen is to have a deep hip-belt or sash, with the top of the coat blousing over the waist-line. The sashing or swathing portion is of a different material, and may be as brilliant as you please. In fact, there is a good deal of possibility in the sash in the new fashions, and further developments will be interesting. FILOMENA.



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is the starting-point of most illnesses—which is, in fact, constantly menaced by the germs you inhale from other people's breath every time you go into a stuffy, crowded place?

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## MUSIC.

THERE is a certain interest in returning, after a considerable interval, to the hearing of a work that has aroused great controversy, and on this account the revival of Dr. Strauss's "Domestic Symphony" at the Queen's Hall last week was very welcome. On the occasion of the first performance in this country the Strauss idiom was not as familiar as it is to-day, and the obvious extravagances of the score repelled. We know Strauss better now; many of us believe sincerely that he is, with the possible exception of Claude Debussy, the greatest living composer, and we allow him a latitude denied to less gifted men. Under these conditions the little crudities and extravagances of the "Domestic Symphony" become well-nigh powerless to annoy, though they did not fail for lack of emphasis, while the emotional content of the work delights us as of old. It was a happy choice that gave us the Strauss Symphony on one night, and Debussy's "Iberia" on the following evening, for the contrast between the methods and moods of the two outstanding composers of our time could be studied under conditions that do not often obtain. Even then the strain was sufficient for the normal ear. Promenade concert programmes range over so wide a field and gather into the space of two or three hours so much varied material that it is hard for the ear to discriminate. But just as the "Domestic Symphony" stood well away from the surrounding music on the one night, so did Debussy's "Iberia" remain aloof from everything else on the next. The work, which belongs to the composer's series, "Images pour Orchestre," is quite modern and, to those of us who know Spain, it has the quality of a revelation. There is something in the Spanish atmosphere that eludes those of us who have tried to capture it with pen or with brush. A few fortunate writers and painters have come very near to success: Cunningham Graham and Edward Hutton, among the authors; and Sorolla, Carbonero, and Pradilla among the modern artists of Spain. There were times when the spirit moved Charles Conder, too. One and all have found something and left

something unexpressed, and now Debussy, working with the orchestra for a canvas and notes for colour, has given us the mood that no other artist has quite succeeded in capturing on paper or canvas. One may be forgiven for not realising before the extraordinary relation between music and painting, and the full extent to which the Impressionist movement born in the Café

Guerbois in the time of the Third Empire has dominated all the French art that has any real significance for us to-day. It is to be hoped and believed that Debussy's "Iberia" will be heard very often at the Queen's Hall. It is clear that the work appealed both to orchestra and conductor, for their presentation of a difficult score could hardly have been bettered. Of the three movements, "Le Matin d'un Jour de Fête" is, perhaps, the one that makes the most subtle approach to the spirit of things Spanish, but from beginning to end the music is quite remarkable.

On the Beethoven Night last week, Mme. Ney played the solo part in the "Emperor" Concerto with fluency, delicacy, and a fine feeling for the music. There are a few pianists who could have given greater satisfaction, but not many; the playing made a distinct and well-deserved impression.

This afternoon (Sept. 27) Mischea Elman will give a violin recital at Queen's Hall, assisted at the piano by Mr. Percy Kahn. Although a Max Bruch Concerto and a Wieniawski Polonaise figure on the programme, there is much to make amends, and it is to be presumed that somebody likes these things.

The season is a little late, but within a fortnight the tide of concerts will be flowing strongly. Harold Bauer is giving a "last recital for twelve months" on Monday week, but promises another with M. Jacques Thibaud a week later. On Saturday next (Oct. 4), Kreisler will give a recital prior to his American tour. Pachmann will appear at the Queen's Hall about mid-October; while on Oct. 8, Mme. Carreño, who is going on a tour round the world, will give a parting recital. Ballad Concerts open at the Albert Hall on Oct. 4, under the direction of Boosey and Co.; and a week later, at Queen's Hall, under the direction of Chappell's.

Many operatic developments are under consideration, but while plans are subject to considerable modification it is hardly necessary or advisable to refer to them. But it seems safe to believe that Sir Joseph Beecham will have another Russian season next summer.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.

RALLYING THE FORCES OF ULSTER AGAINST HOME RULE: SIR EDWARD CARSON (ON THE LEFT) AND MR. F. E. SMITH AT A PARADE OF VOLUNTEERS AT DROMORE.

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, recently began a tour through that province, addressing meetings and inspecting parades of volunteers at various places, including Killeel, Newry, Dromore and Banbridge. He was accompanied by the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, who promised the Ulster men support from English Unionists in their struggle against Home Rule. After that at Banbridge inspections of volunteers were held at Ballyclare, Loughanmore, and Randalstown. Everywhere the Unionist leaders met with great enthusiasm.

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By C. A. Mackenzie.

During the time I was excessively stout I was gradually forced to conclude that fat was an inevitable and unavoidable affliction which it was perfectly useless for me to attempt to combat. The more I tried to reduce my weight the stouter I became. If there is any kind of pill or prescription I haven't swallowed, any "treatment" I haven't followed, or any process, system or other nonsense I have not been guilty of trying, I frankly confess it is because I never heard of it or saw it advertised. I swallowed medicines until my stomach refused to submit to further abuse, I exercised until my weakened heart began to throb as though it would burst, I patiently tried massage, baths, appliances, apparatus, starving, purging physics, sweating . . . in fact, I did everything but the one thing I should have done; namely, consult a competent physician.

Fat on the outside of my body hindered my movements and formed a burden that sapped my already waning vitality. Fat inside seemed to be gradually smothering me and stifling my vital organs. I could not work, concentrate my mind, sleep at night, or digest my food. Yet I felt weak and tired all the time, dull and heavy in mind, clumsy in body, and discouraged beyond expression. Of course, I lost a little weight, also my health and nearly my life. But my fat returned again far more readily than my health did. Finally my health reached a state so serious that when I applied for life insurance the examining physician instantly refused me as a risk, saying I might expect to drop dead any moment, and the only thing he could suggest was that I immediately consult a very famous and high-priced specialist whom he recommended. As my life was now hanging by a mere thread, I was forced to take the examiner's advice without delay.

I had been under the care of the specialist only a few days when my weight began to steadily decrease. Within a week I was averaging a loss of one pound a day, with health and vitality increasing with every pound I lost. Strange to say, no drugs whatever were used, I ate everything and as much of everything as I desired. I practised no tiresome exercises and used no apparatus or appliance. There was nothing to wear, rub on or cause the slightest inconvenience, but my weight was reduced two stone in the first month. To-day my weight is exactly correct for my height, I am in a perfect state of health and vigour, and in the three months that have passed since my weight reached normal not an ounce of superfluous flesh has ever returned. I follow no special rules of living and make no special effort of any

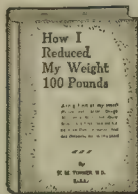
kind to avoid obesity. I have a good appetite and eat far more now than when fat, but the conditions that were formerly responsible for food, I ate turning to fat instead of nourishing my body and forming firm, healthy flesh and building up vitality have simply been corrected. No perfectly healthy person need fear that excessive fat will form. Over-stoutness merely indicates an abnormal physical condition which can easily be overcome and corrected by using proper methods, as my case proved beyond the possibility of doubt. I have explained how excessive fat unites a man for business, clouds his mind, weakens his vitality, obstructs his movements, and virtually places him out of competition with his more active and vigorous brothers, but when undue stoutness overtakes a woman, she is indeed to be pitied in her affliction. Whatever the new decree of fashion, whatever may be the fresh novelty of outline, the vogue of slenderness never alters. The double-chin and puffed-out face, the too-full bust, the prominent abdomen, the bulging hips—all these give to a woman an elderly, shapeless, and unattractive appearance whatever her age may be. But a slender, shapely, and symmetrical form is within the reach of everyone now.

When speaking recently to the distinguished physician who worked such miracles in restoring me to normal health and weight, I happened to mention what a pity it is that stout people are barred from the benefits of his marvellous skill, unless they can afford to pay the very high fees a specialist is justified in asking. His reply was that the method can be adapted to any particular case, and to any person can easily accomplish all that I did, and do so without consulting him personally, for his method is fully explained in a small booklet of some twenty-six pages prepared for the benefit of his fellow physicians, and a sample copy of which he handed me. I afterwards read the book carefully through, and realised with much pleasure that here at last was a means of enabling all stout people to benefit just as I had, and without the necessity of paying the very high fee which might be prohibitive to many who are most in need of the method.

I am pleased to announce that, after considerable persuasion, I gained the desired permission, and was able to arrange for the publishing and distribution of a special Gift Edition, comprising 5000 copies of these wonderful booklets, to all readers sufficiently interested to forward the coupon below, and, if convenient, two penny stamps for posting expenses. Only one book can be sent for each coupon, and as the special edition is estimated to last only about ten days, it will be necessary to send promptly.



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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Mulford Lane, Strand, W.C.

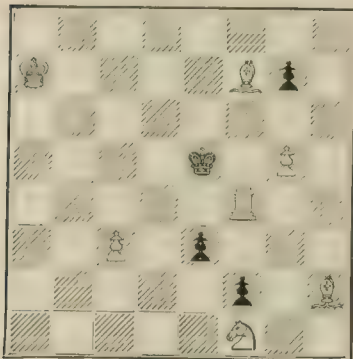
F SNEE.—The mistake is referred to in the published solution.

G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON, A M SPARKE, and KARL SCHRIFTER.—Many thanks for problems, which we feel sure will prove attractive.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3611 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3612 from C H Battey (Providence, U.S.A.); of No. 3613 from A V Markwell (Cavallia), C H Battey, W Bryer (Dartmouth), J Samuels (Brooklyn, U.S.A.), R Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.), and F Elliott; of No. 3614 from F Elliott, W N K (New York, U.S.A.), R B Cooke (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.), C H Battey, and R J Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3615 from Theo Marzials (Cotillon), Corporal Flanagan (Malta), R J Lonsdale, J B Camara (Madeira), J Verrall (Radcliffe), J Glanville (Wycombe), and Rev. C T Salisbury; of No. 3616 from H J D Sandler (Constantinople), A W S, Tyro, A Chichowski, R J Lonsdale, C Neville (Footling), R J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), Blakeley (Narwich), J Isaacson (Shandon), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), A L Payne (Larony), F Glanville, and A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3617 received from Julia Short (Exeter), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), H S Brandreth (Mudford), J S R (Lincoln's Inn), H Grasett Baldwin (West Malling), R Worters (Canterbury), T Smart, H J N, J Green (Boulogne), J Fowler, W H Silk (Birmingham), J Smith (Brighton), J Deering (Cahara), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), H J Winter-Wood (Paignton), John Isaacson, J Cohn (Berlin), L Schia (Vienna), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J Gamble (Lorne), F W Young (Shaftesbury), H F Deakin (Fulwood), A W Hamilton-Gell, J Dixon, and F Snee.

PROBLEM No. 3619.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3616.—By J. SMART.

The White King should stand at Q 6th. Then 1. Q takes P, K takes Kt; 2. Q to K 3rd, K moves; 3. Q mates. If Black play 1. K to Kt 3rd, 2. Q to K 7th, etc.

## CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played at Cheltenham in the Tournament of the British Chess Federation, between Messrs. W. H. KIRK and G. SHORLES.

(Guoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. R P takes B	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P to B 5th	P to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
6. Castles			
		13. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 5th
		14. K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
		15. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
		16. If Kt takes P, then Q to R 6th;	
		17. R to Kt sq, R to Kt 7th, and	
		18. mates next move.	
		19. P to Q 4th	Castles Q R
		20. R to K Kt sq	R to K 6th
		21. P to R 5th	Q takes P (ch)
		22. K takes Q	R to R 5th (mate)

Altogether premature in this variation of the Guoco, and here leads directly to the loss of the game. Kt to K 2nd at once, or B to K 3rd is the correct continuation.

A fair indication of the straits to which White is reduced. Apparently he hoped there might be an exchange of Knights, on K Kt 3rd, when the K B P would be available for recapture.

A charming finish to a smart skirmish.

paid to each of his sisters; £250 to each nephew; £100 to each niece, and the ultimate residue to his stepson Godfrey Barton Robinson Pease.

The will and two codicils of the VISCOUNTESS HAMBLEDEN, of 23, Belgrave Square, widow of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, who died on Aug. 13, are proved by her son, Viscount Hambleden, and Henry Sydney Seymour, the value of the unsettled property being £23,865 2s. 2d. She gives £300 to her niece Florence Danvers Power;



A NURSERY RHYME REALISED! "THE OLD WOMAN IN THE SHOE"  
AS THE CHISWICK POLISH CO.'S STAND AT THE GROCERS' EXHIBITION.

The top of the boot is some 14 ft. above the floor, and inside is the "Old Woman," who, with a great broom, keeps in order the dozen or more children who are busy in and about the great boot, polishing it up with "Cherry Blossom" boot polish. The Chiswick Polish Company, Ltd., manufactures the well-known "Cherry Blossom" boot polish, Berry's boot polishes and blacking, and the "Master" boot polish.

£300 each to her sisters Charlotte Danvers and Lydia Sladen; £200 each to her sisters Amy Macnamara and Georgina Thornton; £100 each to her unmarried nieces; £100 to Miss Fanny Robertson Dent; legacies to servants; and the residue to her daughters the Hon. Mary Aubrey Codrington, the Hon. Emily Anne Acland, the Hon. Helen Seymour, the Hon. Beatrice Danvers Acland, and the Countess of Harrowby.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Carl Stettauer, L.C.C., 7, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, and 169, Bermondsey Street	£79,428
Mr. James Marriott, Grey Friars Green, Coventry	£77,066
Lieutenant-Colonel David Archer, Lushill House, Castle Eaton, Wilts	£51,334
Mr. Alfred John Smith, Dellfield, Cowley	£49,411
Mr. Stephen Stokes, Haunch Hall, London, Staffs.	£47,616
Mr. Henrique Cortes, Murray Road, Wimbledon	£45,843
Mrs. Jane Rose, 615, Finchley Road	£44,983

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 28, 1903) of Mr. WILLIAM REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, of Plawhatch, East Grinstead, who died on May 31, has been proved by his three sons, and the value of the estate sworn at £335,809. His daughters Mary Elizabeth and Dorothy Grace are to have the use of his residence and furniture while spinsters, and subject thereto all the property goes to his children, other than his sons Keith Fraser and William Reiersen, who are otherwise sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated May 11, 1910) of Mr. HUGH WATTS, of St. Lawrence, Chepstow, who died on June 28, is proved by his widow, and Augustus Norris Watts and Fenwick Shadforth Watts, brothers, the value of the estate amounting to £184,455. He gives £500 and the household effects, and during widowhood the income from the residue, or £300 per annum should she again marry, to his wife. Subject thereto everything goes to his children.

The will of Mr. JAMES PHILIP GADESSEN, of Burley, Woolton Hill, near Newbury, son of the late Augustus William Gadesden, of Ewell Castle, who died on June 20, is proved, the value of the estate being £91,383. He gives £250 each to his sisters; £200 each to his stepsons William Henry, Joseph, and Godfrey Barton; the household and personal effects to his wife, and legacies to servants. The residue of the property he leaves in trust for his wife for life, and subject thereto £1000 is to be

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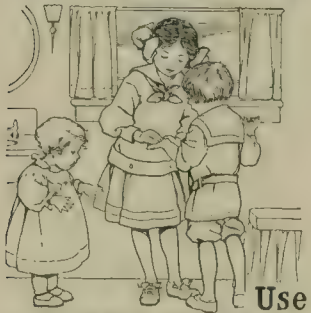
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## BOOKS OF INFORMATION.

"Colombia." Mr. Phanor James Eder, author of "Colombia" (T. Fisher Unwin), has added a valuable book to his publisher's South American series. It is not easy to hold an even balance when writing of a great and promising country that stands in urgent need of European capital. There is every tendency to be too enthusiastic. On the other hand, the sight of people who are backward commercially, politically, and educationally may tempt a writer to be too severe, particularly if he has no well-developed sense of perspective. Mr. Eder avoids both extremes, and gives the impression of being a

wonder in what Colombia has achieved than in what remains to be accomplished. The South American Republics are the country of the future, and when they have been able to develop their own resources a little more, and offer business men sounder security, they will provide a vast field for foreign commercial activities. It is well, perhaps, that they are fully conscious of the drawbacks of exploitation, and are becoming powerful enough to assert themselves. Mr. Eder suggests that Colombia's administrators are at least a shrewd and business-like body of men, not quite in touch with European thought and a little suspicious of European method.

is described by the reformers as "provincial Danish." A Government commission is discussing the question.

Two new travel-books, attractively written and illustrated — "The Severn Valley" and "The Wye Valley" have been added to the admirable series issued by the Great Western Railway, and they should quickly become as popular as their predecessors. "The Severn Valley" tells the story, in letterpress and photograph, of the Land of the Lords Marchers, from Shrewsbury to Worcester, and takes the reader, by the very heart of the country; while and appealing

## Engineering as a Profession.

Parents who have boys with a taste for things mechanical, and who think of making them engineers, are often at a loss how best to set about it, if they have no knowledge of the profession themselves and no friends connected with it. Yet it is particularly important to be fully informed as to the training and prospects before starting a boy in this career, for the very reasons that popular ideas on the subject are vague, that there are many different branches of engineering, which vary both in the character of the work and the methods of qualification, and that there is no royal road to success, as in the case of other learned professions with their set regulations controlled by recognised bodies. Much time, money, and energy may be wasted if the aspirant is not from the first put on the right track in whatever department of engineering is most suited to his abilities. All the information likely to be required on these matters is given, very fully and clearly, in an excellent little book called "Engineering As a Profession" (John Long), by A. P. M. Fleming, M.I.E.E., and R. W. Bailey, Wh.Sc., Principal of the Technical Institute, Crewe. The volume deals with the scope of the engineering profession and the various sub-divisions of its three main branches — civil, mechanical, and electrical; with the best system of training in each division; and with the opportunities of advancement. The advice given is sound and practical, especially as regards the important question of fees and expenses, and facilities for obtaining scholarships. The book will undoubtedly be very useful, both to prospective engineering students and to their parents or guardians.

In Norway, at present, there is a curious movement on foot which has for its object the official adoption of the old Norse language as modified and formulated by Ivar Aasen, whose centenary was recently celebrated. The present Norwegian speech

description in the book of that name. Both volumes are obtainable at all Great Western Railway stations and offices, at the modest price of twopence.



Photo. Lina. Bureau.

AN ENGLISH WATERING-PLACE COMMEMORATES AN INDIAN POTENTATE: THE MAHARAJAH OF COCH BEHAR OPENS A FOUNTAIN AT BEKHILL IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE FATHER.

The present Maharajah of Cooh Behar, it will be recalled, recently succeeded his brother, who died a few weeks ago at Cromer. Their father, the previous Maharajah, who was well known as a sportsman, died in 1911 at Bekhill. The new Maharajah, formerly Prince Jitendra of Cooh Behar, married Princess Indira of Baroda, shortly before his brother's death.

lover of Colombia, confident of her future, and, while conscious of her faults, convinced that they will pass. He notes and justifies Colombia's suspicion of the United States, due to the American support given, or alleged to have been given, to the Panama revolutionaries in 1903, and he says that Colombia's attitude is shared throughout Spanish America. It is well known that enmity exists between Colombia and Peru, but Mr. Eder does well to give explanations. Colombia's commercial possibilities are discussed at length, but the most interesting chapter for the general reader is, perhaps, the one dealing with education and literary development. There are less than half a-million Colombians who can read and write; the country is very much under the thumb of unenlightened Roman Catholic priests; it is a hard struggle to develop resources and to discount the ambitions of powerful and unscrupulous neighbours, so that there is excuse for the slow progress. Mr. Eder suggests a movement towards better things, and the future is the more encouraging because the country has a very small national debt—less than a dollar a head of the population—and its earlier financial history is well-nigh forgotten. No Government can be much better than the people whose destiny it directs, and there is more matter for

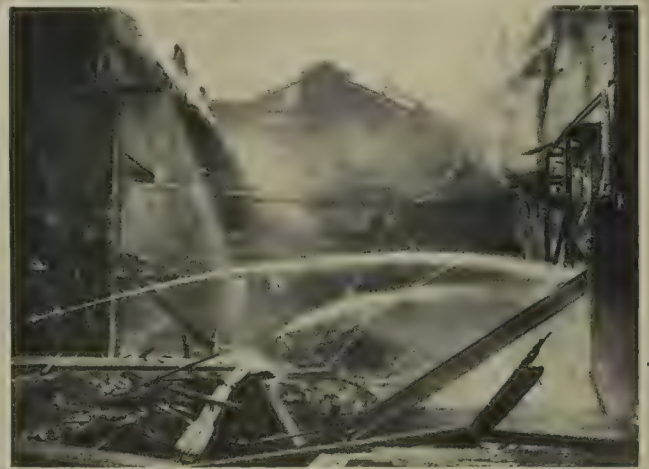


Photo. C.N.

A PROVINCIAL THEATRE BURNED DOWN: THE RUINS OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, WOLVERHAMPTON, AFTER THE FIRE.

The Theatre Royal, Wolverhampton, was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out about 6 a.m. a few days ago. After two hours, only the front and back of the building remained, the interior being a mass of ruins. All the scenery of a company playing "The Pet of the Ranch" was lost. The firemen had great difficulty in preventing the flames from spreading to adjacent houses.

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I WAS deeply humiliated by a growth of superfluous hair on my face, neck, and arms, which seemed to steadily increase and become more hideous as I grew older. I tried many advertised remedies, but found to my sorrow that if they removed the hair at all it was for a short time only, and the hair soon reappeared, stronger and thicker than ever. Even the electric needle was tried upon my skin, and I endured a great deal of pain from its use, but simply met with disappointment. I then tried to pull the hairs out by the roots, only to find that several new hairs appeared for every one I pulled. I had spent so much time and money on these various methods that I was in despair and almost ready to give up, thinking that I must suffer for ever from this terrible affliction. It was then that I learned by chance of a plan by which the ladies of Ancient Rome had rid themselves for ever of superfluous hair. With this idea in mind, I began a series of careful experiments in an effort to wring this hidden secret from the past. At last my efforts were crowned with success, for I discovered a means entirely different from anything I had ever before seen. I used it on my own skin, and it quickly removed all of my superfluous hair without the slightest vestige of pain or discomfort. I was delighted; but feared that some sign of the hair might return. After a few weeks had passed I noticed that my skin still remained clear, soft, and white, and as the months slipped by, and not the slightest trace of the hated

superfluous hair returned, I realised that I had truly made a most marvellous discovery. The wonderful transformation in my appearance caused comment among my friends, and they thought that a veritable miracle had been wrought. When I divulged to them the secret I had discovered, they tried the same method on their own skins, with equally effective and permanent results. They told me that in guarding this secret I was withholding a great boon from womankind, and

urged that I should tell others, so that all afflicted women might benefit by my discovery. One of the most eminent chemists of Paris examined the treatment and gave it the highest endorsement. Madame M. Suchard, Chevalgne-par-Javron, Mayenne, used this method some time ago, and now says: "Your treatment is marvellous, because it is permanent. My skin has remained smooth and white, without a shade of superfluous hair." I have never known this remarkable process to fail, but you can judge for yourself of its seemingly miraculous power. I will gladly send further particulars under plain sealed

envelope, absolutely free, to any lady afflicted with superfluous hair on her face, neck, arms or body, but the demands on my time are so great that this offer is limited to ten days only. Simply address, Kathryn B. Firmin (Dept. 1209P), 133, Oxford Street, London, W., enclosing one penny stamp for postage, and you will receive this valuable information by return of post.



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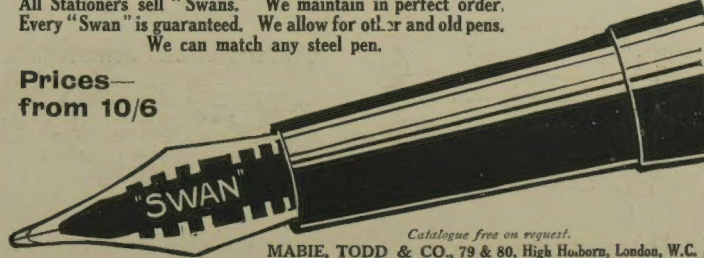
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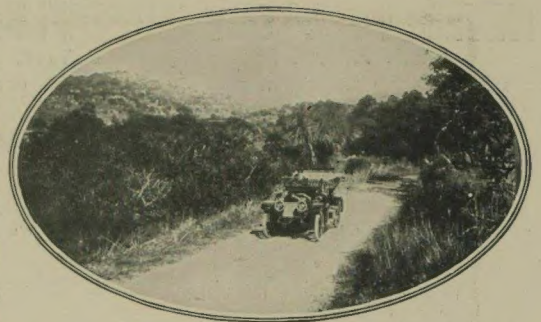
**The Fuel Problem.** Apropos the recent announcement, under the authority of the Petrol Substitutes Joint Committee, that a new process had been discovered for the production of motor-spirit, and that an annual output of forty millions of gallons might be shortly available, I have received a letter from a correspondent, who asks: "Do you not think that something should be done to enlighten the public as to the exact position?"

The statement in question, which was signed by Mr. Stenson Cooke as secretary of the Joint Committee, was sent to me, and I may say at once and quite frankly that it looked to me as much like an advertising puff of a new

obtaining motor-spirit from tar-oil by "cracking," and I have not the least hesitation in saying that it is doubtful, having regard to all the factors which enter into the calculations, if there is any immediate prospect of its producing four millions of gallons a year, let alone ten times that quantity. There is no need for me to enter into any analytical survey of the figures relating to the possibilities of motor-spirit from tar-oil by the Lamplough process, though should any of my readers desire to know the full facts, I may refer them to an able article from the pen of my friend Mr. J. Owen in the *Westminster Gazette* of Sept. 16, in which everything is set out in detail. I may say that I have independently checked his figures, and that I am quite satisfied that they are correct in their essentials.

In this article it is pointed out that, in order to obtain the forty millions of gallons spoken of in the Joint Committee's circular, no less than 465,000,000 gallons of tar would have to be distilled, while the total production of coal-tar from all sources is given by the latest figures as being about 300,000,000 gallons per annum. Unfortunately for the reliability of the Joint Committee's figures, it is further to be noted that all the heavy tar-oil now produced is bought up by established industries, which would not hesitate to advance the price of the raw material to a point beyond which it would not be possible for the motor-spirit industry seriously to contemplate going. Therefore, we are faced with this position: that whatever the merits of the Lamplough process—and I willingly concede that the process is a perfectly practicable one—it is an impossible proposition,

for the reason that there are no available supplies of the heavy tar-oils which are necessary for the distillation of motor-spirit through its agency. Those are the facts, plainly and baldly stated, so far as the process itself is concerned; but there is a further and rather unpleasant factor which must be referred to, and that is that the ill-judged publicity given to the Joint Committee's report had the effect of bumping up the shares in the syndicate



A BRITISH CAR IN ARGENTINA: A 16-20 H.P. WOLSELEY, BELONGING TO MR. F. W. BOARDMAN, OF ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, IN THE SIERRAS OF CORDOBA.

controlling the process to a premium of forty-five shillings. I certainly am of opinion that an explanation is due from the Joint Committee of how this report came to be issued, who authorised it, and what are the facts which can have justified its publication. The issue is a clear and perfectly defined one, and I trust that the Committee

[Continued overleaf.]



WITH PRESIDENT POINCARÉ IN LIMOUSIN: A 16-H.P. DARRACQ, WITH A BODY OF SPORTING TYPE, ACTING AS PRESS CAR IN THE TOUR.

In his recent motor tour the French President, M. Poincaré, went through the district of Limousin, which gave its name to the Limousine type of car-body. The English Press representatives on the tour used a new 16-h.p. Darracq of sporting type. M. Oudaille, the chief police inspector in charge of the trip, also used a Darracq car.

process as need be, and for that reason I had refrained from even discussing it until the Joint Committee had had an opportunity of either disowning responsibility or of explaining what this process is and how the calculation of forty millions of gallons annually is arrived at. Neither disclaimer nor explanation has so far been forthcoming, so I may explain that the process to which reference is made is one "discovered" by that versatile inventor Mr. Lamplough, who has at one time and another been responsible for many patents in connection with motors and motor vehicles. It is nothing more or less than a process for



WINNER OF "HIGHEST POSSIBLE" IN THE SYDNEY-TO-MELBOURNE RELIABILITY TRIAL: A 12-H.P. TALBOT.

The Talbot car won the maximum marks in the hill-climbing, reliability, and petrol-economy classes, thus achieving a "highest possible" win, an unprecedented feat. The trials were promoted by the Automobile Club of Australia.

## A Household Word For 124 Years



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All Parts of the world  
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This is one of the most striking instances on record of the popularising of a name. It has arisen from the supreme quality of the article with which it has been associated for this long period.

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Million Copies  
Have Been Sold.

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"Liberal Education  
for a Shilling."



PEARS is a Household word to ALL.

*Costs only a penny a week!*



JUST TWO WORDS WITH YOU



**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**



*Continued*  
will lose no more time in telling the public something more about it.

#### Acetylene v. Electricity.

My remarks on this subject in *The Illustrated London News* of Sept. 13 have brought me a most courteous letter from the Acetylene Illuminating Company traversing some of the statements I made in the article in question. In fairness to the acetylene side of the question, I think it only right that I should give publicity to that part of the letter which bears on the opinions I expressed. My correspondents say—

1. With regard to electric lighting—the expense of upkeep is not, as you say, practically nil. Experiments have shown that the driving of a dynamo capable of supplying reasonable lighting accounts for between seven to ten per cent. of the fuel-consumption of the engine. Add to this the cost of electric bulbs and repairs—the latter being frequently a considerable item, in view of the fact that few drivers are practical electricians—and there is no question that the acetylene system is as cheap, if not cheaper, to run.

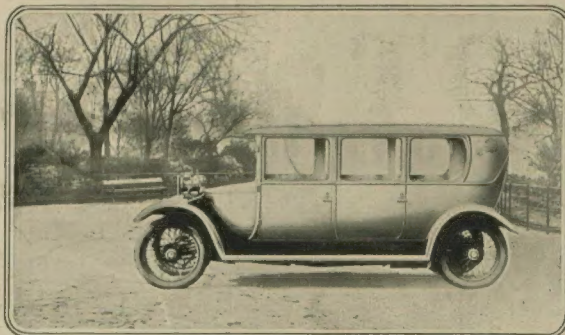
2. The kindly mention you make of the "only one system of car-lighting by acetylene-gas which is really worth while" leads us to believe that you have tried the system we advocate, but we wish to point out that the drawback of being stranded in a remote part of the country where fresh cylinders are unobtainable is now practically reduced to a negligible quantity, over a thousand garages holding stocks of ready-filled cylinders.

3. The inconvenience which you refer to in the last paragraph is also surmounted, as an instrument is now in use by

Dissolved Acetylene, and you have a thoroughly practical equipment which eliminates all the disadvantages of acetylene in comparison with electricity at a tithe of the cost.

In the first place, I do not quite agree with the figures

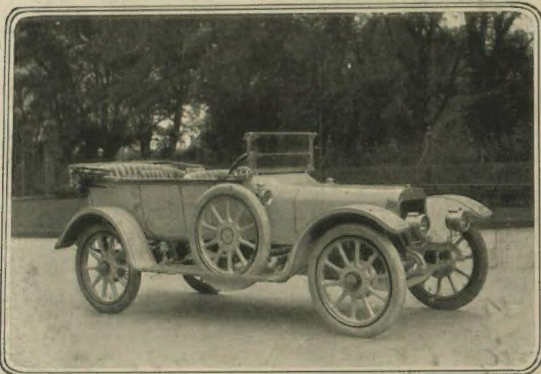
**A Nice Legal Query.** A correspondent of the *Autocar* a short while ago propounded the query whether, supposing him to be travelling along the crown of the road at a dead speed of twenty miles an hour, he is compelled to give way to an overtaking car which is obviously exceeding the legal speed-limit? He is answered by another correspondent who tells him that, so far from his being compelled to give way, he should do nothing of the sort, since, if he do so, he may find himself within the clutches of the law on a charge of aiding and abetting the commission of an offence! I suspect this latter correspondent of being possessed of a keener sense of humour than the average, and thus decline to take his answer at all seriously. All the same, however, the point is not without interest. So far as I am concerned, if I found myself in the position set forth, I should always give way to the overtaking car, and leave him to take all the responsibility of exceeding the limit—I should never consider that it was any business of mine to dictate to him by deed at what speed he should travel. If, on the other hand, I were in a hurry, and overtook a car whose driver was a stickler for the observance of the law by himself and others, and he took it upon himself to pin me down to the limit—well, I could tell him my opinion of him with fair fluency in three European and as many Oriental languages. I am not quite clear about the definition of "aiding and abetting," but I don't think any motorist need worry himself about that. What I do think is that, no



THE FIRST COUPÉ BODY EVER FITTED TO A LANCHESTER CHASSIS.  
A 28-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER COUPÉ LIMOUSINE DE LUXE.

as to fuel-consumption, for the reason that the dynamo I have been running—a C.A.V.—takes, as nearly as I can

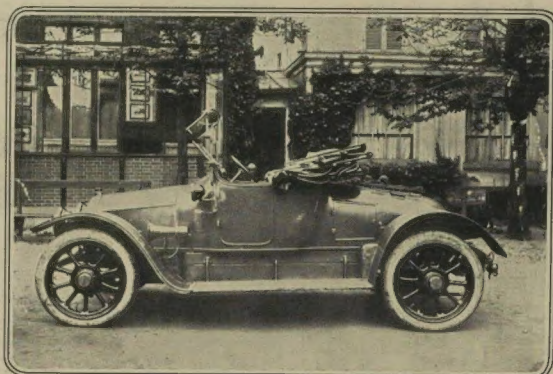
get at it, about one-eighth of a horse-power to run, which will not account for so high a percentage of the fuel-bill. As to repairs, one new belt-fastener in ten months' running is the total expenditure on repairs; and in the matter of lamp-renewals, I find that I have broken two filaments! The second paragraph quoted I need not comment upon, since it speaks for itself. So far as regards the last, I confess I have not investigated the acetylene self-starter which is spoken of, but I once had a car handed over to me for extended test, the car in question being fitted with the latest type of American acetylene self-starter, and I cannot say that I was impressed by its efficiency. While I cheerfully concede the many advantages which are pointed out by my



A PARTICULARLY EFFICIENT CAR: AN ARGYLL SPECIAL CAMP MODEL.

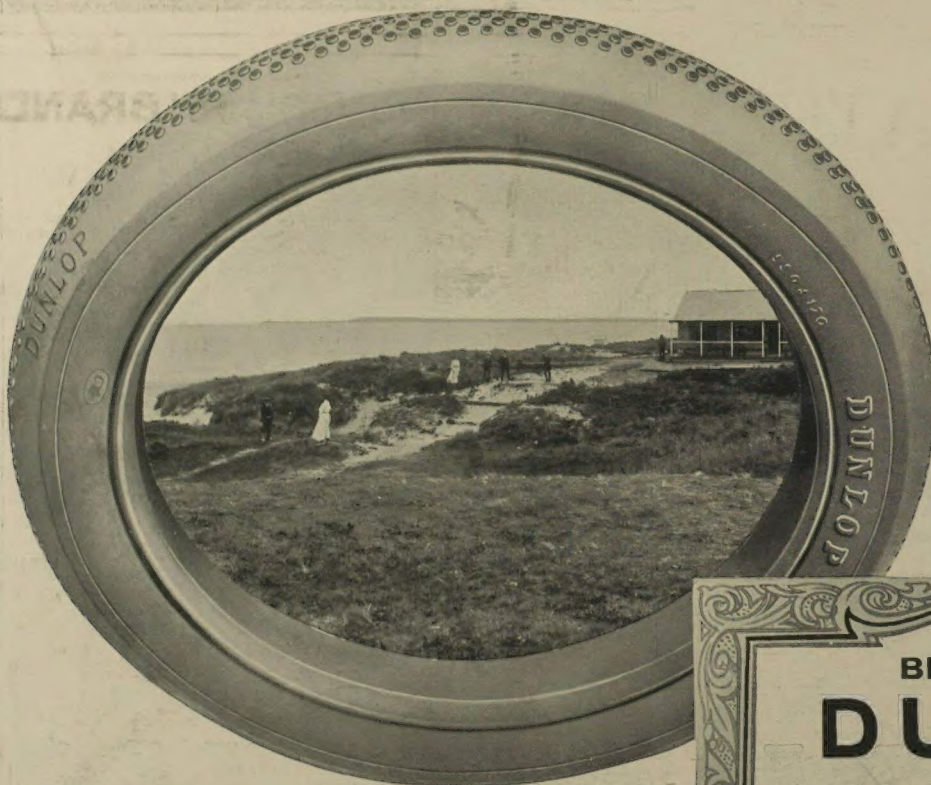
which it is possible to switch on the gas from the cylinder to the lamps and ignite whilst running. Added to this the fact that a perfect self-starting system is also marketed in connection with

correspondents—indeed, as they themselves have acknowledged, I spoke favourably of dissolved acetylene—I am still unconverted from my allegiance to electricity.



A 15-H.P. AUSTIN, WITH TWO-SEATER BODY BY ANDINEAU.

matter whether the speed is inside or outside the legal limit, the ordinary rules of courtesy require the overtaken car to make way for the overtaking. W. WHITTALL.



On Rosslare golf course, Ireland.

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